

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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TASS REPORTS ON DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION IN GENEVA

ID241348 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 24 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Geneva, January 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

The session of the Committee on Disarmament has opened in the Geneva Palace of Nations today. It marks a new stage on the way of drafting concrete international agreements with the aim of curbing the arms race and towards achieving disarmament.

It was with great interest and profound gratification that the delegates to the session familiarised themselves with the message of greetings from General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev wishing successes in the resolution of the complex tasks facing this main body of multilateral talks on ending the arms race and on disarmament.

The current committee session is the first in its enlarged composition. After a long absence, France is attending the meeting. The committee for the first time includes Cuba, Algeria, Kenya, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and some other countries.

China is the only nuclear power absent from the session. Its empty chair in the conference hall is graphic evidence of the fact that Peking is deliberately disregarding the debate on disarmament issues, which is of vital significance for the destinies of the whole mankind.

On the agenda of the current session, which is to last till April 27, are such basic issues as nuclear disarmament measures, complete and general halting of nuclear weapons tests, a ban on and liquidation of chemical weapons, a ban on the creation of new types of mass destruction weapons, including the neutron ones, a cut in armed forces and conventional arms and the cut in military budgets.

The work of the Committee on Disarmament, notes the message of greetings of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim addressed to participants in the session, is subject of growing interest all over the world. The conclusion of practical agreements on disarmament that could put an end to the arms race remains its aim.

The U.N. secretary general pointed to the paramount significance of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Although they are of a bilateral character, says the message, the conclusion of an agreement on SALT-2 could give a fresh impetus to the efforts directed at achieving nuclear disarmament.

Soviet Delegate Addresses Committee

ID241902 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 24 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Geneva, January 24, TASS--Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan speaking in the Disarmament Committee today, said that the committee has an important part to play in solving what is the most urgent and burning problem of the day, that of curbing the arms race and bringing about a turn toward disarmament, and in ensuring that the proposals aimed at solving this problem are translated in the course of negotiations into concrete texts of drafts of international agreements and treaties.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT & SALT

The Soviet Union, which is following undeviatingly a policy of peace and which is carrying out the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, put forward by the 25th Congress of the CPSU, came up with a broad series of initiatives toward disarmament. They were submitted to the U.N. special General Assembly session, met with broad international support and were reflected in the decisions adopted by the United Nations.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries also came up with important disarmament initiatives at the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe, at the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states, participants of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. In the declaration, adopted at the recent Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-states, its participants reaffirmed that there is no type of arms which they would not be ready to limit or reduce on the basis of strict observance of the principle of undiminished security of the sides.

The Soviet Union, the Soviet representative stressed in conclusion, is prepared to do everything in its power for the Disarmament Committee to justify the hopes reposed in it by the international community and to contribute actively to the limitation and liquidation of the material basis of war.

U.S.-USSR KILLER SATELLITE TALKS RESUME

ID240640 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Soviet-American talks on satellite killer systems have been resumed in Berne, Switzerland. The Soviet delegation is led by Ambassador Oleg (?Shmitsov), and the American team is headed by Ambassador Robert Buchheim, one of the leaders of the Agency on Disarmament and Arms Control. The Soviet and American representatives held preliminary antisatellite activities in June of last year in Helsinki.

TASS NOTES SALT DELEGATIONS HOLD FURTHER TALKS

ID241126 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 24 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Geneva, January 24, TASS--A regular meeting of the USSR and U.S. delegations was held here today at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

COMMUNIQUE ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING ISSUED

LD241325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Communique on 88th CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] The 88th CEMA Executive Committee session took place in Moscow 16-18 January 1979 with the participation of the following deputy heads of government who represent their countries on the Executive Committee: A. Lukanov of Bulgaria, J. Marjai of Hungary, Huynh Tan Phat of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, G. Weiss of the GDR, F. Bravo of the Republic of Cuba, M. Peljee of Mongolia, F. Kaim of Poland, I. Patan of Romania, K.F. Katushev of the USSR, and R. Rohlicek of the CSSR.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Government of Yugoslavia, S. Oligorijevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev participated in the session.

The session was chaired by K.F. Katushev, the USSR's representative on the Executive Committee.

In connection with CEMA's 30th anniversary the countries' representatives on the Executive Committee noted that this jubilee is an important event in the life of the socialist community of CEMA member countries. They rated highly the broad package of measures pursued in the CEMA member countries in honor of CEMA's 30th anniversary. It was noted that in a number of countries socialist competition among working people in honor of this portentous date has been mounted on the initiative of the collective of the Volga automobile production association.

Chief attention at the Executive Committee session was devoted to the organization of work on implementing measures included in long-term targeted cooperation programs. The progress in preparing draft agreements for the implementation of the most important top-priority measures in the long-term targeted cooperation programs in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and the food industry, machine building, industrially manufactured consumer goods, and the development of transport links was discussed in the spirit of the decisions of the 32d CEMA session sitting. In particular, there was a discussion of the draft of a general agreement on cooperation in building the Khmel'nitskaya AES on the USSR's territory through the joint efforts of the concerned CEMA member countries, and of an agreement on cooperation in building and operating a 750-kilovolt electric power transmission line from the Khmel'nitskaya AES (USSR) to Rzeszow (Poland) and the Rzeszow substations.

During the Executive Committee session the CEMA member countries concerned signed a general agreement on stepping up geological prospecting work in the Republic of Cuba and also an agreement on guaranteed electricity supplies on the basis of utilizing the inter-system effect from the harmonization of the electric load and reserve generation capacity schedules after the commissioning of the 750-volt Vinnitsa--West Ukrainian (USSR)--Albertirsa (Hungary) electric transmission line, and of the Vinnitsa, West Ukrainian and Albertirsa substations. These agreements are an important contribution to the implementation of the comprehensive program and the long-term targeted cooperation program.

The session heard a report on the completion of the first stage of construction and the commencement of operation of the main gas pipeline running from Orenburg to the USSR's western border. The participants received with great satisfaction the greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to all those who participated in construction in which he highly rated the results of the joint labor activity of the thousands-strong international collective.

The Executive Committee observed that the creation of the very big gas transportation system is an example of the practical implementation of the comprehensive program for the further deepening and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA member countries and has proved in factual terms the expediency and effectiveness of new organizational forms in the implementation of large-scale construction programs by common efforts.

An exchange of opinions took place at the Executive Committee session on problems of the development of international production sharing and specialization. Practical measures were outlined for their implementation, and specific measures were determined for work coordination and for the production of modern metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control and of necessary systems for them. A decision was taken on accelerating work aimed at international production sharing and specialization in the manufacture--in addition to finished items--of units, parts and components, primarily in machine-building but also in the radiotechnical and electronics industry. "General conditions for production sharing and specialization among organizations of CEMA member countries," which determine the uniform settlement of questions connected with the conclusion and implementation of relevant contracts, were approved, as were proposals for improving technical servicing and provision of spare parts for machinery and equipment supplied on a long-term plan basis in the CEMA member countries' reciprocal trade.

The Executive Committee heard a report on the results of the implementation of measures along the main avenues of cooperation in the transport sphere for the 1976-1980 period, and also for the subsequent period. It was noted that their implementation is promoting the strengthening of transportation links between the CEMA member countries.

Questions of developing cooperation with and rendering assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in restoring the national economy and building the material-technical base of socialism were discussed, and the participation of interested CEMA member countries in planning and construction work on a number of cospecific projects being implemented on a multilateral cooperation basis was defined more precisely.

Certain other questions of multilateral economic cooperation were examined.

The Executive Committee session was briefed on the results of talks between an EEC delegation and a delegation from CEMA and of the CEMA member countries, headed by the CEMA secretary.

The Executive Committee session took place in a atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and constructive cooperation.

Polish Deputy Minister Comments

LD210652 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow, there was another meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Taking part were the deputy prime ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. There was also a delegate from Yugoslavia which has an agreement for cooperation with the organization, although it is not a member of it. According to the communique released after the meeting, the participants spoke highly about the wide-ranging measures taken in the member-countries of the CEMA in view of the 30th anniversary of the organization being marked currently.

The equality and mutually advantageous cooperation between the socialist countries has produced fruitful results. Today, the industrial might of the council countries is greater than that of the United States or the combined potential of all the West European countries. The participants in the meeting discussed realization of a complex program for socialist economic integration, long-term programs for cooperation and other problems of diversified economic cooperation between the councils' member nations.

Speaking to our reporter, a participant in the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland Franciszek Kaim, said that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the CEMA was of great importance. It considered concrete measures under the long-term program for integrated development in the field of fuel, energy and raw materials supplied. It also dealt with joint investments in this field and discussed issues of promoting cooperation between the council's member-states in developing transport, technology and scientific and technical progress.

Franciszek Kaim went on to say that the Moscow meeting also discussed aid to Vietnam in restoring and developing its economy. The Polish leader praised the results of fruitful cooperation between his country and other council members. A great damage was caused to Poland's economy during the Second World War. Without Soviet assistance and close cooperation with other council nations, it would have been impossible for Poland to develop intensively. Within a short period, Poland had turned from an agrarian country into an advanced industrial state. The vast market for its products in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is of great importance for its further economic expansion.

In conclusion, the Polish deputy premier, Franciszek Kaim, said that the decisions taken at the Moscow meeting of the Executive Committee of the CEMA will play a major role in further promoting long-range cooperation in the fraternal nations in the development of their economies.

Faddeyev Hails Achievements

LD250026 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

["Interview of CMEA Secretary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TASS--The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is marking its 30th anniversary in conditions of stable economic development, rapid progress of science and technology, growing living standards of the peoples of the CMEA member-states, a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Faddeyev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Today the socialist community is the world's most dynamic economic force. Thus, the national income of the CMEA states grew in 1978 more than 7.5-fold as compared to 1950. The output of manufactured goods increased almost 12-fold, the gross output of agricultural production--2.5-fold. The total volume of capital investments in the national economy increased 10-fold. The population's living standards grew substantially.

The past thirty years of the council's activities, Nikolay Faddeyev noted, demonstrated the inexhaustible vital force of the Marxist-Leninist principles of cooperation, constituted a living embodiment of the ideas of socialist internationalism, a might factor of the all-round progress of each particular state and consolidation of the socialist community as a whole.

The cooperation of CMEA countries and the activities of the council's bodies and international economic organisations, created within the framework of the council, are now concentrated mainly on the realisation of the complex program of socialist economic integration, Nikolay Faddeyev pointed out. This allows us to make fuller use of the advantages of the socialist economic system, of the international division of labour in the interests of strengthening the economic and defence capacity, enhancing the living standards of the CMEA states.

The agreed upon plan for multilateral integrational measures of the CMEA states for 1976-1980 is being carried out successfully. It involves 28 large-scale projects worth more than 9000 million roubles. The projects, envisaged by the plan, include the "Soyuz" gas pipeline within the territory of the Soviet Union, the 750-kilovolt electric transmission line from Vinnitsa in the USSR to Albertirsa in the Hungarian People's Republic, the Ust-Ilim paper-and-pulp mill and the Kiembaevsky asbestos dressing complex in the USSR, new capacities for the output of nickel-cobalt products in the Republic of Cuba.

Scientific and technical cooperation plays an important role in the successful implementation of the complex programme, Nikolay Faddeyev continued. In 1971-1977 the scientists of CMEA countries completed more than 14000 joint research works. Flights of international crews have been started in conformity with the "Interkosmos" programme.

A further step in the development of all-round relations among the fraternal countries is the elaboration of long-term target cooperation programmes. Their purpose is to satisfy through joint efforts the quickly growing requirements of CMEA nations in energy, fuel and basic raw materials, raise the standards of machine-building, meet more fully the requirements in food products and manufactured consumer goods, accelerate the development of transport services. The long-term target cooperation programmes determine the concerted long-term strategy of cooperation among the countries affiliated to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Nikolay Faddeyev noted that cooperation with Yugoslavia was developing successfully within the CMEA frameworks. The council concluded agreements on cooperation with Finland, Iraq and Mexico. The high authority of the Council for Mutual Economic assistance is borne out by the fact that it was granted the official status of observer at the United Nations General Assembly, in regional economic commissions of the United Nations and in a whole line of other international organisations.

REGIONAL MEETINGS LEADING TO UNCTAD SESSION REVIEWED

LD232234 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

["Pooling Efforts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 23, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklioskiy writes:

Though there are more than four months to go before the next, fifth session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Manila, preparations for it are already actively underway. The young independent states insistently press for restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

The results of the meetings held in a number of countries should be considered exactly from this standpoint. A consultative conference of representatives of the governments of 26 countries, members of the Latin American Economic System, was held in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. A meeting of the countries, members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was held in Jakarta. Trade ministers from 40 Asian states met in Colombo.

The question of coordination of the stands of the young states at a regional level on the key problems of international economic relations was among the first items on the agenda of all these meetings. Their global strategy is planned to be elaborated at a meeting of the "Group of 77", to be held in Tanzania next month.

The need of coordination of the developing countries' struggle for their economic independence is prompted by life itself. Polarization of the forces between the "developing south" and industrially developed "capitalist north" is growing.

The time that passed since the previous UNCTAD session held in 1976 has shown that world capitalism does not resign its positions without battle in its former colonial and semi-colonial possessions.

Though the developing countries' share in industrial production of the capitalist world increased by 1977 up to 14.6 percent, the gap in incomes between the poles is deepening. In 1977, the average annual production of the gross home product in industrially developed capitalist states exceeded 12.5 times, on the average, the analogous figure of developing countries.

The economy of young states still feels the burden of foreign debts, now reaching a tremendous figure of almost 250,000 million dollars. Western countries every year earn from 50 billion to 100 billion dollars on trade and economic exploitation of developing countries, according to different estimates.

Imperialism is trying to set the strategy of neocolonialism, agreed upon at regular summit meetings of Western leaders, against the coordinated efforts of the newly-liberated states. Western countries are trying to use objective processes of socioeconomic and political differentiation, taking place in young states, to drive a wedge into their actions.

In these conditions, the elaboration of the common strategy of the newly-liberated countries, consolidation of their unity on the anti-imperialist basis in the struggle for establishment of an international economic order based on the principles of justice and equality, is an important objective in the struggle against the diktat of neocolonialism.

Addis Ababa Meeting

LD242226 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 24, TASS--The African countries need to elaborate a common strategy on problems of trade and development, establishment of the new international economic order based on principles of equality and mutual benefit. This was stated by the permanent secretary of Ethiopia's Ministry of Commerce and Tourism, Abebe Worku, at the meeting of experts on problems of trade and development within the framework of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) which opened here.

Ethiopia, he stressed, fully supports the creation of the common fund for development and favours implementation of concrete measures in order to expand exports of manufactures from developing countries. Also necessary are efforts to strengthen regional and inter-regional cooperation in the interests of all the peoples of the continent.

The ECA executive secretary, Adebayo Adedeji, and Undersecretary General for Economic and Social Affairs of the OAU Paul Etiang also spoke at the meeting.

The conclusions and recommendations passed by the meeting participants will be submitted to the conference of ministers of commerce of the OAU member countries due to open at the end of January in the Ethiopian capital, to elaborate the final position of African countries at the 5th session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) due to be held in Manila in May-June this year.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE VIEWS ZIONIST POSITION ON USE OF YIDDISH

LD182020 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

["Zionism--Enemy of Culture"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 18, TASS--The recognition of Yiddish is a tactical move, designed to deceive potential emigrants, writes in IZVESTIYA Aron Vergelis, member of the Soviet Peace Committee. When applied in general to the Jewish literature and culture, developing in different countries of the world, it means "to embrace in order to stifle".

Present-day Zionism, the author writes, concentrates its efforts in Israel on colonization of lands, including the occupied Arab lands, on working off the debts taken from imperialist states, which undertook to maintain it, on implementation of global obligations as a counteragent of the reactionary world forces. This determines the Zionists' attitude to culture, literature, art.

The lingual civil war between fanatic advocates of Ivrit (modern Hebrew) and supporters of common Yiddish has been provoked by Zionism with a concrete ideological aim. Plans of "bringing Jews back to the land of ancestors" have projected galvanization of the old Jewish language. To take Jews out of other countries the utmost ought to be done for them to break off with the languages of the residence countries and to renounce the culture and art developing in their environment.

"Zionism undertakes nothing without an egoistic aim in mind", Aron Vergelis stresses. This explains the unexpected "turn", being witnessed in the recent time in its attitude to the Yiddish language--the making of show of reconciliation with it. Leading personalities in Israel and in Zionist circles outside that state have in the final account started thinking that the attempts to win the cultural environment of Yiddish have no prospects, if it is not taken into account that in different countries of the world, and Israel itself, there are masses of people using that language.

High-placed official of Israel in the sphere of Zionist "culture" Garkavi frankly wrote that paid from the Zionist budget will only be those cultural and literary activities in the Yiddish language which will be needed for servicing, specifically, measures to stimulate emigration of Jews to Israel. Hence, the conclusion that on the place of arrival, that is in the Jewish state itself, this Jewish culture is not needed. Things stand exactly this way. A third of Israel's population, who use Yiddish in everyday life, have grown hoarse making over a period of more than three decades useless demands that Yiddish be let, for instance, into radio and television. Attracting Jewish writers to Israel, Zionism pursues the double aim: To render lifeless the Jewish intellectual environment in other countries (above all in socialist ones) and to build in Israel intellectual environment for "cold war" needs. Zionism carries out subversions against the Jewish culture and literature in different countries of the world. Zionist centres have planned a large-scale subversion against the Soviet Jewish culture and literature. But they managed to take out only such "a commodity", which either do not represent value or is alien to the spirit of Soviet culture, Aron Vergelis writes. "Zionism is enemy of the Jewish democratic culture both in the Yiddish and Ivrit languages. The progressive Jewish literature, theatre, art will draw the vital strength in their inseparable links with the common struggle waged by all peoples for progress and democracy, for socialism", the author of the article writes in conclusion.

UNGA RESOLUTIONS CONFIRM OPPOSITION TO APARTHEID

LD242136 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 24, TASS--The UN General Assembly has once again strongly condemned the policy of apartheid pursued by the South African racists. Resolutions passed today by the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly confirm the legality of the struggle waged by oppressed peoples in the south of the African Continent, including armed struggle to eliminate apartheid and implement the right to self-determination.

The General Assembly requested the Security Council to examine the matter of introducing obligatory embargoes on oil deliveries to the Pretoria regime and also the adoption of effective measures to end the flow of foreign investments and loans to the racists. One resolution condemns the growing collaboration between Israel and the apartheid regime, which is regarded as a hostile act to the oppressed people of South Africa. The UN General Assembly once again drew the attention of the world community to the serious threat to international peace and security lurking behind the West's continued military cooperation with the racist regimes in the south of Africa.

LEBANESE GOVERNMENT PROTESTS ISRAELI SHELLING IN LETTER TO UN

LD241958 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 24, TASS--The Government of Lebanon lodged a strong protest in connection with aggressive acts perpetrated against that country by Israel. A letter from the permanent Lebanese delegate to the UN addressed from the Lebanese Government to the UN secretary general and circulated here as an official document of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, informs that the artillery shelling to which the Israeli troops subjected the city of An-Nabatiyah and surrounding villages a few days ago, resulted in human casualties. The letter underlines that the new aggressive acts were perpetrated at once after the Security Council prolonged the mandate of the UN peace-keeping force in Lebanon. These provocations, the document says, are aimed at increasing tension and putting new obstacles in the path of the UN force in fulfilling its tasks. Israel's aggressive actions are described in the letter as a gross violation of international law and of the UN Charter.

U.S. ATTEMPT TO REVIVE 'PAX AMERICANA' DOCTRINE NOTED

LD250635 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary]

[Text] At a recent news conference, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said the United States was enlarging the scope of international cooperation following the establishment of normal relations with China. The United States, he added, would also like to involve the Soviet Union in this cooperation. Here is comment from news analyst Vladimir Bolshakov:

It is generally known that the Soviet Union favors cooperation between nations with differing social systems on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, cooperation free from interference in internal affairs, without being directed against the interests of other countries. These principles underlie the Soviet stand with regard to the United States. The Soviet Union has also repeatedly called for the normalization of relations with China on a basis of peaceful coexistence. This principled position has not been changed as a result of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States.

(?It is not) surprising in this context that Brzezinski should have made a remark to the effect that the Soviet Union is faced with a choice: Either it should become a responsible partner in the establishment of a global system of independent nations, or disassociate itself from global developments and insure its security by relying solely on its military might. It is not the first time that Brzezinski is talking about a global system of independent nations. He first mentioned the concept at a meeting of a tripartite commission in Bonn in October 1977. He admitted at that time that the world was losing trust in the United States and the (?present) administration thought it necessary to restore Americans' confidence in their strength and the ability of the West to respond to American global problems. [Words indistinct] a global system of independent nations can hardly serve the interests of independent nations themselves.

The concept of a global community represents in effect an attempt to revive the old doctrine of Pax Americana--peace American-style. That Washington's worldwide ambitions have precisely this goal in mind is also seen from recent American diplomatic moves. It looks as though the objective of the United States is to replace the United Nations and other international organizations, acting as mediator in the Middle East, Nicaragua, Iran, Cyprus, South Africa and Zimbabwe. These global ambitions are nothing but a desire to deal with international issues as well. Any attempt to support the claim by playing the China card can hardly yield desired results.

CARTER CITES PEACE EFFORTS, IGNORES U.S. 'AGGRAVATION' OF CRISES

LD241608 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Washington, January 24, TASS--President James Carter read out the traditional State of the Union Message at a joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

As follows from the State of the Union Message, the United States is as anxious as before to increase its sphere of influence and to spread it not only to the industrialized Western countries but also to the developing countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa. Speaking of U.S. relations with the PRC, the President stressed that the United States is entering a "hopeful era" in its relations with China.

He maintained that in Iran, Nicaragua, Cyprus, Rhodesia and Namibia the United States seeks peaceful solutions to dangerous conflicts, although it is commonly known that it was precisely the United States' policy that led up to the aggravation of the situation in those countries. President Carter also said that the United States will continue to seek the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and reaffirmed the United States' commitment to "Israel's survival and security".

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN MIDDLE EAST FAILS DUE TO SOVIET OPPOSITION

LD242145 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] There is increasing talk in the West these days on the failure of U.S. policy in the Middle East. Even the U.S. press has published a number of articles accusing Carter's administration of being weak and not being forthright. The Washington POST, for instance, criticized the United States for not finishing any measures it has undertaken. It dispatched a fleet to the gulf, but did not give it freedom to act. It dispatched an F-15 squadron to Saudi Arabia and yet prevented it from carrying arms. When Spain refused to allow these planes to land for refueling, the United States swallowed this bitter pill and remained quiet. The newspaper believes that all of this indicates the weakness of U.S. policy, weakness which became very evident during the events in Iran.

It is true that there is a reason for the Washington POST's and other U.S. newspapers' complaints about the weakness of U.S. policy. Nevertheless, they are committing a grave mistake when they attribute this weakness to the vacillation of the U.S. administration. The truth is that there are more serious reasons preventing the United States from a direct use of force. The nightmare of the Vietnamese war and the military and political defeat which left a mark of shame on the face of the United States have not passed without effect. It must be said that this is not the concern of the United States alone. It is a frightful warning to those who believed that close alliance with Washington was a guarantee of the stability of their regimes.

One may assume that the possibility of carrying out an open military intervention in Iran has greatly tempted the United States because such an operation would influence its political, military and economic interests. This in addition to the repeated and open statements of full support for the shah. Yet the United States has preferred so far to send more consultants and CIA agents to seek a way to reduce the people's anger and to set up a pro-U.S. government in Tehran. Washington does not now mention its support for the shah and is showing support with many reservations for the Bakhtiar government. It also sends envoy [Ramsey] Clark, a former U.S. attorney general, to opposition leader Khomeyni, an action that does not prevent it from plotting at the same time with military officials.

What is the reason for Washington's reservation? It is very clear that the White House understands that it is creating doubts among a number of Arab leaders who, in the first place, continue to consider friendship with the United States as a secure means of protecting them from the anger of their peoples. Washington is doing this primarily on the basis of its understanding that popular movements have become a force that not even Washington can uproot. We find movements erupting in various regions which oppose regimes relying on U.S. support. It has been noted that it is not rare for these movements to lead to the rupture of another link in the chain of U.S. points of support. In the streets, slogans saying "Americans go home" have been carried for a long time now. Events in Iran are developing in this particular direction.

It must be said that popular movements calling for an end to foreign control, especially U.S. control, and the elimination of reactionary regimes undoubtedly would have been drowned in blood had it not been for the existence of barriers such as the USSR, the socialist countries, and progressive forces in the world. Imperialism cannot now work in complete freedom. It cannot freely pursue the policy of expansion as in the past. This is indicated by the events in the Middle East. Had it not been for the attitude of the USSR and other socialist countries, the Israeli militarists would have been able, in 1967 with U.S. backing, to occupy a larger part of Arab land.

The United States would have been able to behave differently in Iran had it not been for the Soviet warning which rejected interference in the internal affairs of Iran. Therefore, when the reason for the failure of U.S. policy is being discussed, it must be said that this is not because of the weakness of the Carter administration but because of the changed circumstances in the world.

CIA CONTINUES UNIVERSITY RECRUITMENTS DESPITE PUBLIC PROTESTS

LD250017 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

["Universities in the Service of the CIA"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 24, TASS--Students of Ohio University held a demonstration in Columbus City under the slogan "CIA, get out of universities!" They strongly demanded an end to all activity by CIA agents on the campus of this institution of higher learning.

Activities by special services in U.S. universities and colleges cause increasing anxiety on the part of Americans. A special Senate commission to investigate the activities of intelligence bodies, set up under the pressure of public opinion, established irrefutable facts of the CIA's deep penetration into the country's institutions of higher learning. It was found that the CIA had recruited several hundred American scientists, who became active in recruiting work among students, foreigners included, in preparing propaganda materials for dissemination abroad, and in collecting intelligence data.

According to TIME magazine, the U.S. intelligence department secretly used scientists, teachers and students of more than 100 colleges and universities in the U.S. The student's paper, STUDENT LAWYER, published at Harvard University, one of the best known in the country, points out that 80 American universities and research institutions have been literally inundated by CIA agents.

However, despite the growing discontent of Americans by the unseemly activities of the spying department in institutions of higher learning [words indistinct] attempts to get rid of the presence in them of the "knights of the cloak and dagger" have been so far futile. The U.S. authorities shut their eyes to the demands of the public, while the CIA bosses frankly ignore them. In reply to a ruling by Harvard University authorities obligating its teachers and professors to give written notice about their links with intelligence services, CIA Director S. Turner made it plain that his department had no intention of complying with that rule. The requirements of the university administration concern Harvard, but not me, he said.

TASS CITES U.S. OPPOSITION TO ZIONIST EXPANSIONISM, AGGRESSION

LD241104 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports:

Zionism, which is a form of racism and racial discrimination, is a weapon in the hands of reaction and is used for struggle against the forces of peace and progress. This opinion is expressed by numerous representatives of progressive American public.

Unity of action of all the peace forces is necessary for exposing the reactionary, racist essence of Zionism, stresses noted American publicist Victor Perlo. Zionism is an ideology of expansionism and aggression. It is imperialist ideology, he said in a TASS interview. This reactionary ideology is of a clearly expressed anti-Soviet character and is directed at whipping up anti-Soviet campaigns in the spirit of the worst "cold war" times, and it is not by chance that the most influential hawk in U.S. Congress, Henry Jackson, advocating a continuation of the arms race and undermining the process of detente, has full political and financial support from the Zionist organisations.

The National Lawyers' Guild incorporating thousands of lawyers in the United States resolutely exposed the forces of Zionism striving for the occupation and annexation of other peoples' territories and spreading nationalism and chauvinism. The Zionist aggressors, the special report of this organisation stresses, continue unlawfully occupying Arab lands, perpetrating mass repressions against the population and crudely flouting the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination.

Israel and its backers in the United States, the report points out, display their disregard for the United Nations Organisation, ignore its numerous demands for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, and for respect of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination. The crude violation by Israel's ruling Zionist circles of human rights and political freedoms of the Palestinian people in the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza sector occupied by Tel Aviv constitute an "impudent challenge to the will of the international community."

WASHINGTON REMAINS 'INTRACTABLE' ON U.S.-CANADIAN SEA BOUNDARIES

LD191409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[N. Bragin dispatch: "The Value of an Accord"]

[Text] Ottawa--The first days of the new year have prompted new doubts among Canadian authorities and the public concerning the sincerity of Washington's intentions to end, on a mutually acceptable basis, the protracted dispute over sea boundaries between the two countries and the demarcation of active fishing regions in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in connection with the introduction of the so-called 200-mile coastal economic zone.

The United States not only failed to fulfill its pledge to complete negotiations on this question by 1 January 1979, which was discussed during U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance's visit to Canada in November, but, to judge by all accounts, it does not have the slightest intention of discussing the Canadian proposals seriously. [paragraph continues]

According to D. Humphrey, a commentator from the Toronto GLOBE AND MAIL, this was manifested particularly obviously in connection with the decision of the leader of the U.S. delegation at the talks to leave the post he occupied after "it became apparent to him that no agreement would be reached before the deadline which had been announced."

Although official spokesmen of both sides are refraining from public comment on the real reason for Washington's intractability, the deep conviction is being expressed in Ottawa's political circles that the whole dispute flared up not so much over the problem of fishing, but over U.S. claims to extend its control over a number of regions of Canada's continental shelf, which contain metal deposits and also gas and oil deposits. "The possibility of discovering oil and gas deposits beneath Canada's coastal waters," the GLOBE AND MAIL stated, "is the real reason for the present exacerbation of the U.S.-Canadian dispute about sea boundaries."

The U.S. oil magnates are irritated at Ottawa's reluctance to give foreign corporations and, above all, U.S. corporations--which have already deeply entrenched themselves in many sectors of the Canadian economy--access to underground deposits. It is not surprising that under these circumstances Washington has pretended that it has "forgotten" about the content of C. Vance's agreement with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs D. Jamieson. The absolute deadline for the completion of the negotiations--1 January 1979--has already passed. But the U.S. side is maintaining its silence. Where there is a whiff of oil and gas, U.S. monopolies ignore not only diplomatic accords but also the national rights and interests of other countries.

MOSCOW REPORTS TEST LAUNCH OF TRIDENT MISSILE

LD242150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The latest test launch of one of the newest strategic missiles, the Trident missile, has taken place from the Cape Canaveral testing site in Florida. The missile will equip Trident atomic submarines, each of which will carry 24 missiles with nuclear warheads. This is one of the most expensive programs. It will cost American taxpayers approximately \$24 billion.

PRC'S '180-DEGREE TURN' ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT DERIDED

LD241231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political commentator Yuriy Zhukov article: "Perfidious Maneuver"]

[Text] For some time it has been fashionable in Beijing [Peking] to extol the non-aligned movement, which used not so long ago to be subjected to all kinds of abuse there. Moreover, the Beijing leaders are dropping transparent hints that China is prepared to act as that movement's guardian and virtually to head it. "China is a developing country of the 'Third World,'" Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng], chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the Chinese [as published] State Council, declared during his visit to Tehran last August. The same motif has also been heard in the speeches of Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], who visited Southeast Asian countries in November.

Astonishment is felt by people who well remember the way in which Beijing cursed the initiators of the nonaligned movement, accusing them of embarking on a "new Munich in the East" by founding this movement. What is the meaning of this 180-degree turn--from the former denunciation to glorification of the nonaligned movement?

In order to answer this question, let us recall the aims which the developing countries' heads of state and government who proclaimed the policy of nonalignment with military blocs at the Belgrade conference in September 1961 set themselves.

Stating their determination to pursue an independent policy line based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, they stress in the declaration that lasting peace can be achieved only if the dominance of colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism is totally eliminated.

"The Belgrade conference participants," this declaration said, "will make joint efforts to eliminate neocolonialism and imperialist dominance in any shape or form."

The question arises: How could this accord on joint efforts in the struggle against imperialism be compared with the prewar Munich pact between Britain, France and Germany which signified capitulation to fascism? But in 1961, as now, Beijing gave no thought to logic.

Throughout the last 17 long years the anti-imperialist character of the nonalignment movement has helped to rally and expand the front of the peoples' struggle for national liberation. At the same time the nonalignment movement has consistently advocated and continues to advocate the elimination of the arms race, detente, equal economic cooperation among states and peace.

As many leaders of nonaligned states have repeatedly noted, in their difficult struggle to achieve these aims they have always relied and continue to rely on the selfless support of their natural partners in this struggle--the socialist states. For their part the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries invariably cooperate with the nonaligned while observing the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

Of course, all this is not to the taste of the imperialists, who are accustomed to regarding yesterday's colonies and dependent states as their own preserve where they can still rule the roost unchecked.

That is why the Western powers and primarily the United States, relying on reactionary circles in certain developing states, have done and are doing everything possible to destabilize and weaken the nonaligned movement. In particular, attempts to isolate the nonaligned movement from its comrades in arms in the anti-imperialist struggle, and if possible to counterpose that movement to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have been making themselves felt increasingly distinctly in the last few years.

And now new friends--the Beijing leaders with their inveterate anti-Sovietism--have become useful to the authors of this perfidious scheme.

In an attempt to weaken the anti-imperialist trend of the nonaligned movement and to see whether it can be incorporated into the framework of an antisocialist "united front," Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council and chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff, has revived Mao's "Three Worlds" theory.

Totally disregarding the class nature of society, Deng proclaimed that irrespective of their social systems, China and all the Asian, African and Latin American countries represent a kind of "Third" World which, together with the "Second" World, in which they include Japan and the developed West European capitalist countries, must struggle against the "First" World in the shape of the "superpowers"--the USSR and the United States. And since, Deng asserts, the United States "is on the defensive" and therefore represents no danger, the "Third" and "Second" worlds along with the the United States must form a united front to combat the "main enemy"--the USSR.

Such is the--if you'll pardon the expression--ideological preparation for the perfidious maneuver conceived in Beijing, which is entirely in accordance with the imperialists' aspiration. And in July 1978 an attempt was made to begin organizational actions aimed at implementing this maneuver.

A conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers was held last summer in Belgrade. Its aim was to prepare for the next--sixth--meeting of the nonaligned states' leaders, to be held in Havana in September. And the representatives of the Pol Pot puppet regime controlled by China, as well as certain U.S. client countries, acting in concert, made an attempt to undermine the movement's unity and to change its orientation. It is characteristic that the main attacks were aimed against Cuba and Vietnam--active participants in the movement.

These attacks failed. The nonaligned countries' ministers confirmed that the conference of their heads of state would be held in Havana as planned. Cuba will be the movement's coordinator for the 1979-1982 period. "The nonaligned movement's decision," Vietnam's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN wrote, "to hold the 1979 sixth summit conference in Havana--the capital of a country whose people have a rich revolutionary and international spirit--confirms that the schemes of imperialism and reactionary forces aimed at splitting and undermining the nonalignment movement have been defeated. It is at the same time eloquent evidence of Cuba's tremendous prestige and the movement's strengthening solidarity."

At the same time this Vietnamese paper issued a very timely warning: "Imperialism and the forces of international reaction have been forced to fall back. But they will continue to use perfidious methods and designs to undermine the nonaligned movement."

In fact, about 10 days later, the Beijing leader Deng Xiaoping, who is increasingly alining himself with the imperialists and aspiring to be organizer of the "united front" to combat the USSR and the socialist states allied with it, went to some Southeast Asian countries in an attempt to draw them into the channel of anti-Soviet policy.

As is known, these actions also failed. As the Indonesian paper HERITA BUANA wrote on 26 December 1978, the Beijing "guest's" appeals to step up the struggle against "hegemony," aimed at bringing the Southeast Asian countries into an anti-Soviet bloc and spoiling their relations with Vietnam "won no support." "The head of the Chinese delegation," the paper noted, "was given clearly to understand that the Southeast Asian countries do not wish to follow the PRC's foreign policy course and, above all, they do not wish to take Beijing's side in the Indochina conflict."

I recall that when Deng Xiaoping went to Malaysia and tried in his public statements to discredit the USSR's foreign policy, Malaysia's Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn bluntly stated that his country "will never permit the Malaysian people to be turned against one great power or the other." In turn, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told Deng Xiaoping that "Singaporeans...cannot sacrifice their national interests for China's sake."

Incidentally, the cold reception given Deng Xiaoping in these countries was largely, as was noted in those capitals, because Beijing, while pretending to be something else and passing itself off as a nonaligned country, is at the same time flagrantly interfering in their internal affairs, supporting antigovernment movements and gambling on the Huaqiao [Huachiao]--the Chinese living there (there are more than 20 million citizens of Chinese origin in Southeast Asian countries).

This is understandable: People in Southeast Asia have not forgotten Mao Zedong's [Mao Tse-tung's] unceremonious statement in August 1965 about the "need to acquire" (!) this gigantic region from which the world gets 70 percent of all its tin, 81 percent of its rubber, 70 percent of all its copra, iron ore, nickel and so forth.

For this very reason Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn, for example, bluntly told Deng Xiaoping that his country "would like to be left in peace, free from all forms of interference, subversive activity or incitement."

But the Beijing leaders are not to be deterred. The maneuver in Southeast Asia failed so they tried a new one--this time in Africa.

Last December Ji Pengfei [Chi Peng-fei], deputy chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, made a long tour of five African countries. He visited Niger, Benin, Togo, Sierra Leone and Gambia. His purpose was the same as Deng Xiaoping's when he visited Southeast Asia: to draw these countries into the channel of Beijing's policy.

At the same time, Beijing was busy feting Gabon President Omar Bongo, who went there on a visit. As REUTER reported, he was even promised Chinese military assistance (!) worth several billion francs, although Beijing itself is asking the NATO countries for weapons.

On 30 December, Ji Pengfei returned to Beijing and on 3 January Li Xianmian [Li Hsien-nien] vice premier of the Chinese State Council, left for Africa. His itinerary was Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Zaire. The purpose was the same: to draw the nonaligned countries into the channel of Beijing's anti-Soviet, antisocialist policy.

Reports from Africa show that the Beijing messengers met with a cold reception, as they did in Southeast Asia. Their anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban attacks did not meet with the hoped-for response.

The Chinese leaders are increasingly overtly opposing such active participants in the nonaligned movement as Vietnam, Cuba, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos, Afghanistan and others. It is characteristic that the Foreign Ministry of the now defunct Pol Pot puppet regime set up and supported by Beijing sent a note, clearly instigated by its masters, to all the nonaligned countries in December renewing the insolent demand, rejected at last summer's Belgrade conference, that...Vietnam be barred from the nonaligned movement. Beijing's XINHUA [NCNA] agency publicized this slander worldwide. Of course, nothing came of it.

As time goes on the nonaligned countries are seeing more clearly the true essence of the Beijing leaders' perfidious maneuver aimed at subordinating that movement to their far-reaching plans, which have nothing to do with the interests of developing states.

Yes, life is a good teacher. Sooner or later--better sooner than later--the poison mist will disperse and the perfidious maneuver of the imperialists, who are trying to shake and weaken the nonaligned movement, and the Beijing leaders who are helping them in this venture, will be revealed to the world in all its nastiness.

In his report "Great October and the Progress of Mankind" on 2 November 1977 Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reminded us that the nonaligned movement is evidence of the young countries' growing resistance to attempts aimed at drawing them into imperialist military blocs. He said:

"When the first waves of the peoples' national liberation struggle were forming in the countries of the East, V.I. Lenin wrote: '...No force on earth will resurrect the old serfdom in Asia or wipe from the face of the earth the heroic democratism of the people's masses in the Asian and semi-Asian countries,' and today we can confidently say that no force in the world will wipe from the face of the earth the results of the heroic liberation struggle of many millions of people in former imperialist colonies and semicolonies. The cause of the peoples' liberation is insuperable; the future belongs to that cause."

And, whatever barriers the imperialists and Beijing hegemonists place on this path, their perfidious plans are bound to fail.

U.S. BUSINESS, CONGRESS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TAIWAN

LD241626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Kazbek Vasilyev]

[Text] AFP reports that an American delegation is due to fly out from Washington to Taiwan today. It includes 10 Republican congressmen and a number of businessmen. The emissaries from Washington are due to assure the Taiwan authorities yet again that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China will in no way harm the present condition of American-Taiwan links. The White House has recently stated more than once that it will continue supplying arms to Taiwan and will expand trade with it. Before leaving for Taipei, Congressman Hansen, a member of the delegation, stated that one aim of the visit is to discuss with the Taiwan leaders prospects for the further development of bilateral relations. China's position is significant here.

While the Peking leaders used to loudly declare that they would liberate Taiwan from the Chiang Kai-shek men, since the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States they have not mentioned this. China is now turning a blind eye to the supply of American arms to Taiwan. It has also withdrawn its forces from the coastal regions closest to the island.

Further Comment

LD250035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] According to a UPI report from Washington, 35 U.S. congressmen and representatives of business circles are due to arrive in Taiwan today [Thursday]. The aim of their visit is to assure the Taiwanese authorities that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States will not hinder further development of Taiwan's ties with the United States. This issue has been widely debated of late in the United States. Woodcock, the man appointed as ambassador to Beijing [Peking] recently assured Americans that China will not try to seize Taiwan by force. And quoting Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], Washington utters assurances that the Chinese Government will, as they say, turn a blind eye to U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan, too. There is every justification for Americans to harbor such optimism for, indeed, in return for the promised Western arms and technology Beijing has effectively recognized the situation of two Chinas.

PROPAGANDA DEPT REORGANIZATION SUGGESTS 'NEW PURGE' IN PRC

LD241522 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Peking [Beijing], January 24, TASS--To judge by recent reports in the central Chinese press, the Chinese authorities are reorganizing their propaganda organs. The latter are to give a massive propaganda build-up to the tasks set by the third plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee last month in "shifting the emphasis" to effecting "four modernizations" with accent on the militarization of the country. In other words, China's propaganda organs are to facilitate the establishment of a military industrial complex, the main tool of Beijing in its efforts to reach its hegemonistic aims in the international arena.

The propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee has been re-organized again. It is now headed by Hu Yaobang [Hu Yao-pang], member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. Prior to the "Cultural Revolution" Hu was the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of China and at the beginning of the "revolution" was denounced as an "anti-party, anti-socialist element". At present Hu is also third secretary of the Central Discipline-Checking Commission which was set up at the latest plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee. As head of the propaganda Department, he replaced Zhang Pinghua [Chang Ping-hua], who, as is said by foreign observers, was removed as being undesirable to certain Chinese leaders.

Before his appearance in Beijing Zhang was second secretary of the CPC Committee in Hunan Province where Hua Guofeng [Hua Guofeng] held at one time the post of first secretary. Some observers believe that Zhang was close to the "gang of four". He is known to have been a member of the notorious groan [as received] for the Cultural Revolution under the CPC Central Committee.

A conference of leading ideological front workers was held in Beijing from January 7 to 11. It was attended by the heads of the propaganda departments of the CPC Committees of the provinces, autonomous districts and cities directly subordinated to the centre. The meeting was addressed by Hu Yaobang who announced the decision of the Central Committee to rehabilitate the activities of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department conducted in the course of 17 years before the "Cultural Revolution" as well as its functionaries, and to remove the label of "The Palace of the Master of Hades" that was attached to the department by Lin Biao [Lin Piao] and "the gang of four". As is known, at the beginning of the "Cultural Revolution", Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] called for smashing "the Palace of the Master of Hades", i.e. the Propaganda Department, and to set free the "imps". So, by this order the Propaganda Department was disbanded.

Apart from discussing the questions of gearing the entire propaganda machine to effecting "four modernizations" with emphasis on war preparations, the conference set the task of mounting in China a broad movement for ideological education. As the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO [JEN MIN JIH PAO] wrote editorially in connection with this conference, this movement should surpass "in scope and scale" the "movement of May 4," 1919 and the well-known style-correcting campaign (Zhengfeng) of the Yanan [Yenan] period. This campaign will be marked not only by active propaganda of new directives of the Chinese leadership but also specially organized "retraining" of party and administrative cadres. It is planned to put a considerable part of cadres through party schools and various courses.

The new directives testify to a current or contemplated new purge of the leading apparatus. As follows from the RENMIN RIBAO article, this purge is to be made without attaching labels but on the pretext of incompetence of these or other persons undesirable to the present ruling elite.

BEIJING 'UNILATERALLY ABROGATES' VISA ACCORD WITH SRV

OW241250 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT
24 Jan 79 OW

[Text] China has unilaterally abrogated its signed agreement with Vietnam on the elimination of entry visa requirements. The decision of the Chinese Government will take effect 23 January.

The spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry stated in Hanoi that Beijing's [Peking's] decision has caused further deterioration of relations between the two countries.

BREZHNEV, CHERNENKO RETURN TO MOSCOW AFTER SOCHI STOPOVER

LD191736 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 19, TASS--The General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Politbureau member and Secretary of the CPSU CC Konstantin Chernenko, today returned to Moscow.

They were on a brief friendly visit in the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov. On his way from Sofia to Moscow Leonid Brezhnev briefly stopped over at Sochi.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1750 GMT on 19 January adds the following: "At the airport, Comrade Brezhnev was met by Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, and Kuznetsov."

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 January front-pages a TASS report on Brezhnev's return from Sofia which lists A.A. Gromyko between Grishin and Kirilenko among the welcoming party at the airport.]

YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC CITED ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD241719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Yugoslavia's Economic Problems"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 January--Positive results were achieved in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, with an increase in the rate of economic growth in particular, V. Djuranovic, chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, stated in a Yugoslav television interview.

At the same time, he said, we are encountering unfavorable trends which are continuing to operate in the economy. There is a discrepancy between economic growth and the stability of economic processes, in addition to a high inflation rate.

The main cause of the negative trends is the discrepancy between income and expenditure. "We are spending more than we are producing," V. Djuranovic pointed out. He stressed that expenditure must be brought into line with income and that labor productivity and efficiency in the economy must be increased.

The chairman of the Executive Council pointed out Yugoslavia's big deficit in trade with the developed capitalist countries. He said here that in Western markets Yugoslavia meets with protectionism and regional and national insularity. This makes it difficult to sell Yugoslav goods in Western markets, V. Djuranovic added.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO CALLAGHAN ON ARMS DELIVERIES TO PRC

LD241106 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TASS--The discussion of the question of armaments deliveries of NATO countries to China continues in the British press. In this connection, the REUTER agency and a number of London newspapers sum up the reply message of Britain's Prime Minister James Callaghan to Leonid Brezhnev. It is emphasized that deliveries of armaments are, allegedly, a "natural element" of balanced political, commercial, scientific and cultural relations with China. Such reports, obviously, have the purpose to create the impression that what is in question is a commonplace commercial deal that has no bearing on problems of international security and moreover, promises commercial advantages to Britain.

The British press in its reports refers to individual theses which were taken arbitrarily and outside the context, also from Leonid Brezhnev's message, thereby distorting its contents.

According to information received by TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent James Callaghan a message concerning plans for the transfer of weapons to China by some Western countries. The message points out, in particular, that Britain, naturally, decides itself with whom and how to have dealings but when the matter concerns deals of military character, this, of course, cannot but affect the interests of other states the more so states neighbouring on the one which is being attempted so intensively to arm.

Military deliveries can hardly be put within the framework of ordinary trade. It is perfectly evident that this is a political question. Deliveries of weapons, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, cannot be viewed without taking into consideration for what purpose the weapons are being acquired. Meanwhile Beijing's [Peking's] goals are well known, and it does not conceal them--to block detente, to frustrate efforts in the field of disarmament, and to urge the world on to a new war.

Contributing towards China's militarisation, says Leonid Brezhnev's message, means complicating the resolution of international problems, undermining the fundamentals of confidence among states built in the course of the process of detente, opening a new channel to arms race, putting up additional obstacles in the way of peaceful relations among countries. Such a development does not meet the interests of any people. The points at issue are the interests not only of today, but also of the future, not only of the present generation, but also of those to come.

PRAVDA GIVES 'REJOINDER' TO LE MONDE ON USSR AIMS

LD241659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[M. Podklyuchnikov article under "Rejoinder" (Replika) rubric: "The Index Finger"]

[Text] An ironic piece of verse was once current in Russia about "the warrior Palmerston" "striking Russia on the map with his index finger." Times have changed. The methods of the "warrior Palmerstons" seated in NATO headquarters have also changed. In an attempt to intimidate Western countries with the "Soviet threat" they are ostentatiously striking their own states on the map with their "index fingers": Look what the Soviet Army could accomplish in a very short time, they say. So we will continue the arms race.

The strange fact is that the respectable French paper LE MONDE has decided to make its contribution to this campaign. It published an article entitled "Soviet General Staff increases potential speed of Warsaw Pact forces invasion." [paragraph continues]

Yes, exactly that! Citing anonymous "military analysts," LE MONDE deliberates on "Soviet military doctrine" which is allegedly based "on the possibility of launching a surprise attack in Europe."

Enough, gentlemen! Of all people the LE MONDE editors should be familiar with authoritative Soviet statements to the effect that our General Staff is not working on a schedule for "reaching the English Channel" and that the USSR is not seeking military superiority over the West: All it needs is reliable security. It is reasonable to ask why the respected French newspaper felt it necessary to introduce into its pages the intimidating "index finger" of certain "military analysts" thus helping those who would like to poison the international atmosphere with distrust.

FRENCH-SOVIET COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

LD250146 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Paris, January 24, TASS--The 16th session of the joint Soviet-French commission on scientific, technical and economic cooperation (the "minor" commission) opened here today.

The commission will sum up economic and technical cooperation and will also discuss questions of furthering Soviet-French trade, economic, scientific and technical relations.

TASS CITES FRENCH STATESMEN ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD250148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Paris, 24 January, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Korochantsev reports:

The all-round developments of French-Soviet relations and the desire of both countries to consolidate relaxation of international tension meets the interests of the USSR and France and facilitates the strengthening of peace on the continent of Europe.

V. Giscard d'Estaing, the president of the Republic, spoke out recently in favor of "peace and fraternity between peoples" and for "detente with the USSR." The head of state called his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union one of the important international events in 1979 for France.

French-Soviet cooperation, said French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, reflects not only longstanding friendship between our two countries. It is, above all, a political act. At its foundation lies the will of France and the USSR to open up an era of solidarity in the history of their mutual relations. French-Soviet cooperation means that, in spite of the differences of our political systems and the differences of our points of view on this or that aspect of the international situation, we are fully determined to give preference to that which draws us together, to that which we can do together and that in which we can make a joint contribution for the benefit of our peoples.

It is noteworthy that Jean Francois-Poncet, the recently appointed foreign minister, gave his first interview to foreign journalists to the Soviet press. The policy of detente, he stressed, meets the aspirations of the Soviet Union and France. It has become reality which no one can now dispute. France is more than ever before fully determined to continue the policy of detente. French-Soviet cooperation is developing satisfactorily.

"Our economic and trade cooperation," French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau said in an interview with a TASS correspondent, "is a factor of stability and equality in Europe. Links with the Soviet Union have for many years been a permanent part of France's policy. It was General de Gaulle who paved the way for this cooperation. It was carried on by President G. Pompidou. Today it is being continued by President V. Giscard d'Estaing, a fact which is borne out by the results of the meeting in Rambouillet during the visit to France by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

"French-Soviet cooperation is one of the essential elements of the French Government's foreign policy," said O. Stirn, state secretary in the French Foreign Ministry. "We note with satisfaction the immense interest which the head of the Soviet state, L.I. Brezhnev, has shown in strengthening and developing this cooperation."

FRG MINISTER STRESSES NEED FOR DEEPENING RELATIONS WITH USSR

DW242137 Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 24 Jan 79 DW

[Interview by unidentified reporter with State Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, in Moscow another meeting was held in the framework of the "Bergedorfer Gesprachskreis" on questions of the industrial society. An exchange of views on economic and political issues was held between political figures of the Federal Republic of Germany State Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi, CDU Bundestag Deputy floorleader Richard von Weizsaecker and Ministerial Director in the Federal Chancellery Juergen Ruhfuss, and Soviet political, economic and scientific representatives. Prior to his departure, von Dohnanyi answered our correspondent's questions:

[Question] Mr Minister, could your visit be assessed as a further effort by the Federal Government aimed at continuing and supporting the dialog with the Soviet Union during the next few years?

[Answer] This is certainly true. To begin with, we are grateful and glad that the "Bergedorfer Gesprachskreis" talks could take place here in Moscow. They form part of a series of talks which partly took place in Moscow and partly in Hamburg. On the other hand, I myself, as a member of the Federal Government, am personally much interested in the dialog with the Soviet Union. Following the visit of General Secretary Brezhnev to Bonn, the Federal Government underlined the significance we attributed to that visit as well as the significance we attribute to the continuation of the dialog with the Soviet Union. Detente, in our view, not only will become the most important element of international politics, but it already has become its most important basis. Without detente, progress in relations between East and West in Europe would not have been possible. Without detente quite a lot of things in the world would be much more difficult.

[Question] But, Mr State Minister, political detente is to be supported and complemented by military detente, don't you think?

[Answer] I fully agree, for the Federal Government time and again has stressed that this policy constitutes an important field in our foreign policy. In the joint statement by Secretary General Brezhnev and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on 6 May 1978 there is particular reference to this subject, to the need for armament limitations and disarmament. There is still a number of problems we have to cope with. First of all, the signing of SALT-II must take place as soon as possible. Then, progress must be achieved in the Vienna negotiations, the so-called MBFR negotiations on troop reductions in Europe. Proposals from both sides exist. The negotiations must be (?intensified).

[Question] [words indistinct] in Moscow on the subject regarding the economic and political prospects of the USSR and the Federal Republic for the eighties. What can you foresee as new possibilities for future development of economic, scientific and cultural relations between our countries?

[Answer] I believe that in the first place we can and should expand and further develop what already exists today, namely trade relations, cooperation relations and so forth. In addition, there surely will be new developments resulting from further progress being achieved, for instance, in the industrialization in the Soviet Union, with trade between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany thereby being further increased. For this reason I believe that the task is to further develop what exists and to open up new possibilities. Prospects for our relations are good, though they always will depend on all of us working very intensively on these relations, and my visit here is not only connected with the "Bergedorfer Gespraechskreis" but it also is a visit serving the development of these relations.

[Question] Mr State Minister, politicians in the West time and again bring up the point that with the development of contacts with the People's Republic of China the intensification of political and economic relations with the Soviet Union loses in topicality. It would be interesting to get your view on this subject.

[Answer] [words indistinct] what is correct is that through the opening of the People's Republic of China and its readiness to take part in world politics and the world economy a new factor has emerged, as it were. But I have stressed in my lecture over here that what we want is good relations between the Federal Republic of Germany with the People's Republic of China, that we respect the remarkable achievements made by the Chinese people, but that we do not have a Chinese card and that we will not attempt to play off the People's Republic of China against the Soviet Union. This is not our policy. Our policy is aimed at good relations with all states in the world and at the development of our important relations with the Soviet Union.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ARMS RACE, USSR TIES

ID241110 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm, January 24, TASS--One of the most important tasks now facing mankind is to curb the arms race. The continuous growth of military spends increasingly jeopardizes the security of states. The limitation of the arms race is a necessary condition of strengthening and deepening detente, in which all peoples are vitally interested. This was stated by Sweden's Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans Blix in an interview to the TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov and the TASS correspondent in Stockholm Dmitriy Gorokhov.

Sweden, the minister stressed, consistently comes out for progress in curbing the arms race, for the speediest reaching of agreement on the full prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The attainment of such an accord would be an important contribution to the strengthening of detente and peace, would create a barrier on the road of the development and proliferation of new types and variants of nuclear arms, such as the neutron bomb.

Sweden condemns resolutely the plans connected with production and spreading of neutron weapons, the plans whose implementation would inevitably result in the dangerous lowering of the "nuclear threshold". We believe, the minister stressed, that progress in disarmament is impossible without creating the atmosphere of a greater trust among great powers, and creation of such an atmosphere largely depends on the development of international cooperation. Hans Blix pointed out that the Swedish delegation intends to promote actively limitation of the arms race at a session of the Disarmament Committee in an enlarged composition which opens today in Geneva.

Touching upon the state and prospects of Swedish-Soviet relations, the minister stressed that these relations are developing exceptionally favourably, which is convincingly seen also from the results of the official visit in June 1978 of Swedish King Gustaf Carl XVI to the USSR. Regular political consultations between the two countries proceeding in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, the active and permanently widening ties and contacts in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields, meet the interests of both states and are in full harmony with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords. Sweden, the minister said, comes out for a broadening of Soviet-Swedish trade, for increasing the proportion of Swedish exports to the USSR. Now that the industrial recession in our country has been overcome on the whole and Swedish industrial products have again become competitive in the world market, it is quite a feasible task, the minister stressed. He specially underscored the significance of Swedish-Soviet cooperation in the field of environmental protection, in the first place in the Baltic Sea area, as well as in the Arctic.

The good neighbour relations and cooperation between the peoples of Sweden and the USSR are rooted deep in history, Hans Blix said in conclusion. Although Sweden and the USSR are states with different socio-economic systems, there can be no doubt--and the years-long practice confirms this--that there are every conditions and possibilities for the two countries to continue to live as good neighbours, widening and deepening fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation. The positive development of Swedish-Soviet relations is one of the factors promoting stronger peace and security in the north of Europe, the minister emphasized.

NORWEGIANS OPPOSE TRANSFORMATION OF COUNTRY INTO 'NATO ARSENAL'

LD241715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Mai Podklyuchnikov commentary: "A Meaning Turned Upside Down"]

[Text] The concept "status quo," as everyone knows, means "the situation as it exists." However news has just come from Norway that people in NATO would like to put a different interpretation on this term. Specifically, J.J. Holst, secretary of state of the Norwegian Defense Ministry, stated in an interview with DAGBLADET discussing military affairs in northern Europe: "We are seeking here merely to maintain the status quo." Well then, this would seem to be a sensible idea. But...

In the general context of the statements emanating from Norway these days the words of the secretary of state prompt perplexity insofar as they are imbued with a diametrically opposite meaning. Judge for yourselves. That country's Defense Minister R. Hansen told the NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY that the government intends to take a decision in the immediate future on the stockpiling on Norwegian territory of military materiel and equipment for subunits of British and Canadian armed forces.

Let us note that there are plans for accomodating nuclear devices at these NATO supply dumps. And Mr Holst in the same interview came out favoring the agreement with the United States sending of U.S. Marines to Norway. "In connection with NATO's long-term program" all these foreign military subunits are to be allocated for "strengthening Norway in case of a crisis situation." There is a "status quo" for you:

It is appropriate to recall that NATO actions directed against that country's good relations with its neighbors have been carried out from Norway's territory in the past too. Political observers, commenting on the recent reports, are now drawing attention to the emergence of a new element in Norwegian military policy.

Indeed, a transition is being made from "general" NATO bases and supply dumps on Norwegian territory which provide the possibility for the "anonymous" presence of foreign troops, to overt creation of bases for foreign military formations with specific tasks. The question arises: Is this not a gradual erosion of Norway's base policy, which stipulates a refusal to allow foreign troops and nuclear weapons to be accommodated on its territory in peacetime?

And so some people in Norway are investing the concept of "status quo" with a more than strange meaning. Would it not be better to develop neighborly relations among all states in northern Europe and not turn the meaning of this term upside down? This is precisely how the Norwegian public understand the problem and they are opposing the plans for the transformation of their country into an arsenal of the North Atlantic bloc.

SOVIET TV INTERVIEWS PORTUGUESE CP'S ALVARO CUNHAL

LD231818 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

["Interview of Alvaro Cunhal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 23, TASS--The situation in Portugal remains complicated, difficult, and, I should say, dangerous for Portuguese democracy, it was stated by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, in an interview to Soviet television, which was broadcast today.

This is explained by several reasons, and, primarily, by the coming to power of the new government, Alvaro Cunhal said. This government does not correspond to the constitutional rules. It was formed on an extrapartisan basis, does not wield parliamentary majority and does not enjoy the support of the people. The present government declares that it does not represent the interests of any party, although it was, in fact, created by the right-wing parties.

The policy of the present government is a policy of national capitulation, Alvaro Cunhal stressed. It does not reckon with the actual capabilities of the Portuguese people to overcome the existent difficulties.

This policy has the purpose of giving the land back to the former owners, the factories-- to the former monopolies. It is clear already now that the present government, instead of solving the country's problems, has embarked upon the course of submission to foreign imperialism.

The general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party also pointed to a positive aspect. "I have in view, he said, the Portuguese people's movement in defense of the ideals of the revolution of April 25th. The working people are exerting resolute efforts to uphold the revolutionary gains within the framework of the existing institutions and within the democratic regime, established by the constitution, particularly the agrarian reform, nationalization and workers' control over production".

Alvaro Cunhal expressed the conviction that despite all the existing difficulties the Portuguese working class, the working people will be able to defend the gains of the April revolution, to ensure the further development of Portuguese democracy along the road laid down by the Constitution.

USSR, FINLAND SIGN PROTOCOL ON BROADCASTING COOPERATION

LD241442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A working protocol concerning cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Finnish Television and Radio was signed today in Moscow. The document was signed by, on the Soviet side, Laypin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and on the Finnish side, Raatikainen, general director of Finnish Television and Radio. Replying to our correspondent's question about the significance of this protocol, Aimo Haabanen, financial director of Yleisradio, who was present at the signing, stressed that the document provides for the further expansion of exchanges of television and radio material on the life of the Soviet and Finnish peoples in the spirit of the Helsinki accords. The possibilities of rendering mutual assistance in program production on important events in the USSR and Finland were examined.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Army Uncontrollable

LD241101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch under general heading: "Iran: Shootings of Demonstrators"]

[Text] Tehran--Iranians who thought that calm would follow the departure of the shah were gravely mistaken.

The events of the last 2 days are evidence of the growing unpopularity of the Bakhtiar government and of the further deepening of the country's political crisis. Justice Minister Yahya Sadeq-Vaziri has resigned. After War Minister General Jam's repudiation of his post, Vaziri's decision, the newspaper KEYHAN thinks, considerably lessens the new cabinet's chances of success. The former minister explained his resignation to journalists by saying that under current conditions he is in no position to carry out unbiased investigations in relation to those people who have been accused of corruption and embezzling public funds.

Another blow to the Bakhtiar Cabinet was the resignation of 15 deputies of the lower house of the Iranian Parliament--the Majlis--who left their seats in response to an appeal from the Ayatollah Khomeyni. M. Pezeshkpur, Majlis deputy and leader of the Pan-Iranist Party, told journalists that the current membership of the Majlis does not merit the trust of the masses and its activities will be paralyzed.

An event occurred in Ahwaz, the center of the oil industry in southern Iran, which in the opinion of Iranian newspapers should be considered as the first major crisis of the recently formed and unpopular Bakhtiar Cabinet. Soldiers opened fire on an antishah demonstration by the population. According to the TEHRAN JOURNAL around 1,000 people were killed and injured. The papers write that the bloody carnage in Ahwaz was the result of a clash between soldiers brought to the town by truck and peaceful demonstrators in Ahwaz.

News of the shooting of peaceful demonstrators by soldiers once more rocked the whole of Iran. The Bakhtiar government's inability to control the army is becoming obvious.

'Real Fear' of Military Coup

LD241103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA/TASS report under the general heading: "Iran: Shootings of Demonstrators"]

[Text] The shah is now in the Egyptian city of Aswan. It is reported that after Egypt he intends to visit Morocco and then to set off for the United States. As-Sadat, who, judging by everything, is acting as a connecting link between the shah and the United States, met his guest on arrival in Aswan with all the honors befitting a head of state.

The Egyptian people refuse to accept those who are rejected by their own people and consider the shah of Iran an uninvited guest, says a statement widely distributed by the Egyptian National Progressive Party (Left) in connection with the shah's arrival in Aswan.

As is commonly known, before the shah's departure from Iran a Regency Council was created which was entrusted with performing the monarch's functions. A Tehran political leader was appointed as the council's chairman. The official announcement on the council's powers, as is being indicated in Iranian political circles, confirms that the shah has left the country for a prolonged period. According to the same sources, the Regency Council, which is performing the role of head of state, maintains contact with the top army leadership through General Qkarabaghi, armed forces chief of staff, who is also a member of the council.

In Tehran, news agencies report that real fears of the possibility of a military coup are being expressed. One of the aides of the fugitive shah, REUTER reports, stated in the shah's Niavaran Palace, that "Phantoms could completely wipe out any demonstration" and that "50 tanks are permanently stationed" behind the palace.

According to information received, a "national movement committee" has been formed in the Iranian Foreign Ministry which has declared its support for the national patriotic forces' struggle for an independent and democratic Iran.

At a major air base in the south of Iran hundreds of soldiers have declared a hunger strike as a sign of protest against an order from their officers to begin training in bombing city districts.

U.S. 'Espionage' Installations

AU241518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[R. Tsuchin commentary: "Rejoinder (Replika)", "A Dangerous Venture"]

[Text] The stormy events in Iran have reduced those sections of the U.S. Government apparatus connected with U.S. policy in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf to a state of feverishness. Political soundings in many directions have been initiated there in the manner of a firefighting action in order to fill, as the American press says, "the vacuum" created in Iran.

The question of what do about the electronic and other military equipment situated near the Soviet border and designed for intelligence operations against our country, is not the least of Washington's daily worries. The heating up of anti-American feelings among the Iranian people has reached such an intensity that the United States can hardly count on "a status quo" there for its secret installations. And now it is hurriedly searching to find a place nearby where it can place all this intricate technical equipment and do everything in such a way that its true intentions will remain unknown to the region's populace.

At the same time as American General R. Huyser is "settling" matters in Iran itself, the U.S. State Department is inviting the crown prince and first deputy prime minister of Saudi Arabia, Fahd, to Washington where, according to the local press, it plans to hold "very important talks." But according to information which has become known among the American press circles, the electronic espionage equipment is being prepared for installation in Turkey. In this connection, Turkish official circles are stating that no new U.S. military "installations" will be established in Turkey. But the question of whether the American espionage equipment will be used in the existing bases remains open, and is something which cannot but put the world's public on the alert.

It is necessary to underline the fact that the American military presence--in the form of secret intelligence installations, ships located in the Persian Gulf, and military planes sent there--represents a serious threat to the peoples of this region and to the cause of the national liberation movement. It is not by accident that some observers talk about such an alternative as the transfer of the secret intelligence equipment from Iran to Israel, that bastion of American imperialism. The future will show whether the United States will succeed in imposing its sinister intelligence equipment on anyone by means of pressure and promises. But in the meantime it is possible to say one thing: For those who intend to serve the Pentagon in this question it would not go amiss to ponder over what is now happening in Iran where the people are determined to put an end to American interference once and for all.

CIA Tactics

LD242014 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] These days reports are being received from Iran which cause concern. International imperialism, in order to cool down the fever of the universal national and democratic movement and to intimidate democratic Iranian forces, while resorting to all forms of pressure with the help of its special services and in cooperation with internal reaction, is at the same time trying to resort to acts of terrorism on a vast scale against those participating in this movement. Imperialist agents are directing all the enemies of the people and thugs and hooligans to attack those who participate in the people's movement and are encouraging them to engage in acts of sabotage and to set fire to homes, shops, stores and automobiles. According to available information, agents of the secret police, SAVAK, are actively participating in disguise in these operations.

According to Iranian democratic circles, the special services of imperialism and reaction have not confined themselves to these operations and are planning to destroy individuals, who are fully trusted and supported by the people, and are openly threatening them. For example, the organization supporting the regime of the monarchy has threatened Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian religious opposition leader, with death. Supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni have had to reinforce considerably the units guarding his residence outside Paris. But, according to observers, it is feared that after Ayatollah Khomeyni's arrival in Iran the imperialist and reactionary forces will carry out their threat.

As we know, Ayatollah Khomeyni will arrive in Iran this Friday. In short, the U.S. CIA wants to once again use the same tactics that it employed against the Iranian people's struggle in 1953--tactics which everyone knows. At that time, while the shah was busy hatching a plot against the national front government led by Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq, he also mobilized all antinational elements and thugs and incited them to commit acts of terrorism against national and democratic forces. The blueprint that the CIA has used time and again against the liberation uprisings of the masses in other countries is being used once again.

However, as observers in Tehran emphasize, CIA experts in crushing popular uprisings and the Iranian reaction forget that the Iranian people have gained considerable political experience in recent decades and will be alert to the new plots by imperialism and reaction. And they are prepared to fight against such plots. According to the newspaper AYANDEGAN, self-defense forces are being formed in various parts of the country to resist onslaughts by attackers. Thousands of people are now going to Tehran from various corners of the country to display their firm resolve for a struggle to achieve the objectives raised by the people's liberation movement. According to political observers in Iran, the people are showing their awareness and manifesting their ability to resist the plots of imperialists and reactionaries.

Clash Outside U.S. Embassy

LD241504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Fierce clashes took place today in various parts of Tehran between opponents of the regime and supporters of the shah. There was a particularly furious fight in front of the American Embassy. The group of monarchists, finding themselves in the minority, hid in the embassy. As a result of the street clashes many have been injured.

Tehran Airport Closed

LD241548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Among the numerous cables from Iran one's attention is drawn to the report that today the Iranian authorities closed Tehran airport. Army units have been brought into the area of the airport and tanks have blocked all access to it. It is supposed that Tehran airport will be closed until the end of the week.

Meanwhile, over 5,000 supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the religious and political figure, have gathered near the airport, protesting the introduction of military control over it. Observers note that the authorities' decision to close Tehran airport is linked with this week's planned return of Ayatollah Khomeyni from France following his 15-year forced exile. Yesterday, for the first time in the recent past, Khomeyni gave an interview to Iranian journalists. The text of the interview was published in many of Iran's papers. Khomeyni stated in the interview in particular that it would need at least 20 years to create a new Iran. We have already reported previously that Khomeyni is guided by the principles of the Koran and sees the future of Iran in the creation of an Islamic republic. Khomeyni has again stated that the shah of Iran should return to the country and appear before a court. This is demanded, said Khomeyni, by the memory of all the tortured prisoners of the shah's regime.

It is considered that the return of Ayatollah Khomeyni to Iran will put the Bakhtiar government in a difficult position. The point is that his arrival will bring Iran to at least a situation of dual authority, for with the return of Khomeyni to Iran it is planned to create an Islamic Revolutionary Council, designed to replace the present Cabinet. Meanwhile, the United States continues to interfere in Iran's affairs and to influence the development of events in that country. General Huyser, the high-ranking Pentagon figure, who maintains very close contacts with Iranian Army commanders, is still in Tehran. A group of American military advisers, comprising 175 people, and a so-called technical assistance group, numbering 400 Americans, are active in the country.

One must not fail either to pay attention to certain statements in the American press. Thus, for example, the New York TIMES says--and I quote--the most likely outcome at the moment is the seizure of power in Iran by the military, but this depends, (?says) the Washington POST [as heard], on what the United States undertakes and when. It is difficult, undoubtedly, to call such statements anything other than blatant incitement.

Proshah Demonstrators

LD242337 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Here is a report from Tehran: On 25 January another proshah demonstration sanctioned by the government will be organized in Tehran. This was stated by General Rahini, head of the military administration of Tehran. The police, the gendarmerie and the troops, he stressed, will protect the demonstrators, as he said, from the sallies of subversive elements.

In a letter to the newspaper KEYHAN, staff members of the directorate of Iran's military industry explain that they, together with their families, are being forcibly compelled to take part in such demonstrations, being threatened with reprisals if they refuse.

Situation Before Khomeyni's Return

LD241616 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] The noted opposition leader Bazargan said at a press conference in Tehran that the composition of an Islamic Revolutionary Council, which will form a provisional government, would be announced immediately after Khomeyni's return. The government will be charged with the task of carrying out the necessary preparations for the election of a consti [as received] the latter will consider the question of a new Iranian constitution. Bazargan said that the present Bakhtiar government was "unlawful" and stressed that it had no real power. The army remains the only mainstay of the Bakhtiar government, he said.

On the eve of Khomeyni's return to Iran the command of the Iranian Armed Forces staged a new demonstration of force in an attempt to intimidate the opposition. A parade of the shah's guard, the most privileged military unit in the Iranian Army, took place at the Lavizan military base in the suburbs of Tehran. Taking part in it were heavy tanks and artillery. The armed-to-the-teeth guardsmen chanted pro-shah slogans, manifested their warlike spirit. The commander of the guard told pressmen that his troops were "prepared to spill their blood" for the monarch. A UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL correspondent characterized the guard parade as "provocative".

The ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes a "responsible government leader" who warned in Tehran that the "army would not allow any actions" directed against the regime. If, nevertheless, they do occur, the spokesman said threateningly, they will result in a "bloodbath". The possibility of a coup de force in the country in the event of a downfall of the Bakhtiar government was confirmed also by the former Iranian ambassador to the United States, Zahedi, who is one of the persons closest to the shah.

The Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE writes in this connection that the "army's actions will depend to a considerable extent on the United States". The newspaper points out that "all the people of Iran denounce a dictatorship, but U.S. interference does not cease and Ayatollah Khomeyni expresses his concern over the role of the CIA."

As stated by one of Khomeyni's aides, Qotbzadeh, the opposition possesses information that the United States is hatching a plot in Iran. Khomeyni himself warned in an interview, published today in Tehran, that the people would offer armed resistance if the army attempted to stage a coup de force. According to the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, he stated in Paris that he was returning to Iran to prevent the U.S. conspiracy against the Iranian people from being carried out.

'Apprehension' Over Return

LD250036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] According to numerous reports coming in from Tehran there is anticipation in Iran over the arrival of Khomeyni, the eminent figure of the national religious movement. It is assumed that Ayatollah Khomeyni will arrive in Tehran on an Air France Boeing-747 on Thursday evening or Friday.

A REUTER correspondent reports from Paris that Iran's ambassador in France has put people from the embassy itself at Khomeyni's disposal. The French authorities in turn have assured Khomeyni that measures will be taken to insure his safety during his takeoff. To judge from the latest reports, such measures are fully justified. Reports have appeared in the foreign press that international imperialist forces have increased their activities against the leaders of the Iranian opposition. Even attempts to kidnap Khomeyni during his departure from Paris are not ruled out. The Iranian authorities are apprehensive over the arrival of this eminent national religious figure and are making attempts to hinder his return. As REUTER reports, Tehran International Airport has been cordoned off by military units and all approaches to it are blocked by tanks. Political observers are noting that the Bakhtiari government is very apprehensive that Khomeyni's return could serve as a signal for new, massive antishah and antigovernment demonstrations.

Additions to Khomeyni Interview

The following additions to the item entitled "Soviet Media Continue To Comment on Situation in Iran" and subtitled "SAVAK Organizing Thugs," published in the 24 January Middle East & North Africa section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, are supplied from a Moscow in Persian to Iran repeat of the original item at 1100 GMT on 24 January:

"According to a KEYHAN newspaper report, thousands of military personnel have been arrested in recent days. A high military tribunal has sentenced some officers to execution by firing squad. Despite these cruel measures, however, a split in the army has not ceased and has spread even to its select and elite units, including the Imperial Guard. Instances of desertion and insubordination have increased in the guard. The people's recent massive demonstrations have clearly shown that the Iranian people massively support the opposition demands for declaring a republic in the country.

"Kianuri, secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party, said in a NEWSWEEK interview that the Iranian Tudeh Party supports the initiatives by the national Shi'ite leadership aimed at overthrowing the regime of the monarchy, declaring an Islamic republic and forming a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution. Kianuri said we are struggling to secure democracy for the people and exploit the national wealth in the interest of the general public.

"He also told NEWSWEEK that his party is ready to cooperate with political forces who want to end U.S. imperialist domination in Iran and the colossal expenditure on arms purchases. The Tudeh Party has declared that it is ready to cooperate with national bourgeois circles who have no direct association with imperialist monopolies. The Iranian Tudeh Party secretary said that the party that has been operating underground since 1949 has remained alive and has refused to surrender despite the most repressive measures by the secret police, SAVAK. Kianuri warned that Iranian reaction in association with the United States is planning a military coup d'etat similar to that in Chile."

ATHERTON'S MIDDLE EAST NEGOTIATIONS EXAMINED

'Considerable' Disagreement with Begin

ID242124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] A report from Jerusalem says that Prime Minister Begin has said that after a week of talks with Atherton, the U.S. special ambassador, disagreements--and considerable ones at that--still remain.

As you will understand, it is a question of attempts to restart the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace talks with the mediation, or to be more precise, pressure, of the United States.

But although news agencies are reporting daily that all disputed issues will be solved soon, no progress can be observed. And although a separate treaty will undoubtedly be signed--for it is strongly desired by Israel, Egypt and Washington--nonetheless the course of the talks and, the main thing, the situation in the Near East show that a genuine peace settlement is very far off and that it will be impossible to achieve one until representatives of all interested sides sit down at the conference table.

'Compromise Formula'

LD241920 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

["On the Road to Complete Capitulation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 24, TASS--According to reports from Jerusalem, a "compromise" formula has been worked out in the course of the negotiations between the U.S. roving ambassador, Alfred Atherton, and the Israeli representatives. It is called upon to accelerate the official drawing up of the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv. In conformity with this formula, it is pointed out by the Washington POST, the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty receives priority over all the agreements previously concluded by Egypt with other Arab states. In other words, for the sake of concluding a capitulatory agreement with Israel the Egyptian leadership must renounce fully all its pan-Arabic commitments.

Tel Aviv stresses demonstratively that it does not wish to yield any ground at all to its partner in the separate deal. The Israeli foreign minister, Dayan, again confirmed yesterday in Jerusalem that regardless of whether the treaty with Egypt is signed or not the building of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories would be continued.

Beirut, January 24, TASS--Scrupulous analysis of the secret articles of the Camp David agreements and of the draft Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty reveals the existence of an outright collusion of the Egyptian president, As-Sadat, with the enemies of the Arab nation, it is pointed out by the newspaper ASH-SHA'B. Egyptian-Israeli-American cooperation, the newspaper notes, provides for the liquidation of the Arab nation's historic gains. Vivid proof of this was As-Sadat's consent to the creation of American war bases in Sinai on the territory of Egypt. The secret articles of the Camp David agreements, providing for a military alliance between Egypt, the United States and Israel, equipment of the Egyptian Army with American (?arms) and invitation to Egypt of a big number of U.S. military advisers and specialists, deprive Cairo of all the freedom of action about which As-Sadat usually brags.

Visits Cairo

LD251108 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, January 25, TASS--The special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Alfred Atherton, has come here from Jerusalem for a visit within the framework of his shuttle mission which has the aim to speed up the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal.

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The American emissary's visit to Egypt was preceded by his seven-day negotiations with Israeli officials, the results of which are so far unknown. But, judging by statements of Israeli leaders, they do not intend to relax their stand at negotiations with Egypt. They insist, as before, on signing a separate peace treaty which is incompatible either with the interests of Egypt itself, or other Arab countries.

In this connection, commentators believe that the main aim of Alfred Atherton's negotiations with Egyptian officials will be "to argue them into" making new concessions to Israel.

ISRAELI CP LEADER ASSAILS CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD241408 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Paris, January 24, TASS--The Camp David accords signed by James Carter, As-Sadat and Begin have not drawn an inch closer to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. They totally disregard the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine, said Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel CC, speaking in an interview with the FRANCE NOUVELLE weekly.

The notorious Israeli plan of "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians was described by Meir Vilner as an attempt at perpetuating the Israeli economic, military and political rule.

The Camp David accords, he said, are directed against the movement of national and social liberation of the Arab peoples. They play into the hand of U.S. imperialism and ensure the protection of its interests. The Israeli-Egyptian accord was concluded under the American aegis as the first step towards creating political and military bloc, which was supposed to include Israel, Iran, Egypt and other reactionary Arab regimes.

Begin, he went on to say, proposed the United States a naval base in Haifa and an airforce base in Negev. All this runs counter to the interests of peace and the Israeli people and is fraught with a tremendous danger of new conflicts.

Meir Vilner pointed out that the joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East opened in the autumn of 1977 a prospect for a final Middle East settlement. It provided for the convocation of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East under the co-chairmanship of the USA and the USSR. As-Sadat's "initiative" is an imperialist attempt at barring the USSR from participation in the Middle East settlement.

The general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel CC stressed that a reliable settlement of the problem is possible only on condition of Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967, respect for the right of the Palestinian people to the creation of its national state, just settlement of the problem of refugees, respect for the right of Israel to existence and security. It is necessary to convene the Geneva conference with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, he noted.

KARAMANLIS STATEMENT ON EEC, NATO GENERATES CRITICISM

LD241541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan Morning Edition p 4 LD

[B. Lipovoy commentary: "Despite National Interests"]

[Text] A debate on foreign policy questions has taken place in the Greek Parliament. The main directions of the government's international activity were expounded in a statement by Prime Minister K. Karamanlis, who stressed that Greece will endeavor to develop friendly relations with all countries of the world.

The deputies' attention was attracted by those sections of the statement involving Greece's relations with the EEC and NATO. The Greek Government, Karamanlis observed, will seek to gain admission to the Common Market as soon as possible and will also seek return to the NATO military alliance on the basis of a "special relations" formula advanced by Athens which would allow Greece to keep its armed forces under national control in peacetime.

The government's position regarding U.S.-NATO military installations on Greek territory is also unchanged. As Karamanlis pointed out, these installations will remain on the country's territory. After their new status has been finally worked out, they "will give assistance to the United States and serve the interests of the Greek Armed Forces."

The prime minister was forced to admit that entry into the EEC will require the Greek people to make "new efforts and sacrifices" to overcome the difficulties being experienced by the national economy and "narrow the gap" between the Greek economy and the economy of the Common Market.

The Greek prime minister's speech provoked sharp criticism from opposition parties. As A. Panandreu, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), declared, the government's foreign policy course will lead to the further subjugation of the country's interests to the military-political and economic interests of NATO and the Common Market. The PASOK leader called for a referendum on the question of Greece's entrance into the Common Market, the country's withdrawal from NATO and the dismantling of foreign military bases on Greek territory.

The parliamentary group of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] was forced to boycott this parliamentary session since it was again denied the right to voice its opinion as a parliamentary party. The fact is, according to the rule in operation here, a party is only recognized as a parliamentary party if it has polled 10 percent of the vote at elections or if it has at least 15 deputies. (At the last elections, the KKE captured 9.36 percent of the vote and 11 communists gained seats in Parliament). At the same time, this rule is not applied consistently. Parties which have gained considerably fewer votes at elections and those which have four and less seats in Parliament have been recognized in Greece as parliamentary parties.

As a statement by the KKE parliamentary group notes, the discriminatory procedure which has been established by the government does not give the KKE the opportunity to express its opinion in Parliament regarding the country's foreign policy course. However, the communists stress that they condemn the policy of "Atlanticism" which is jeopardizing the Greek people's national interests. They demand the renunciation of efforts to join the Common Market, the country's immediate withdrawal from the aggressive NATO bloc, the elimination of all forms of dependence on U.S. imperialism and the pursuit of an independent foreign policy aimed at establishing relations of cooperation and trust with all countries of the world, regardless of their political and state systems.

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U.S.-TURKISH TALKS, ECEVIT DENIAL OF CONCESSIONS REPORTED

LD241513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Talks in Ankara"]

[Text] Talks between Turkish and U.S. representatives on a new military agreement have begun in the Turkish capital. These talks, in the opinion of the newspaper the FINANCIAL TIMES, will take place within the framework of the discussion of the Turkish draft treaty providing for Turkey's expanded control over 24 U.S. bases by increasing the number of Turkish military and technical personnel at these bases. The aim of the talks, an AFP correspondent reports from Ankara, will be to "give new impetus to relations between the United States and Turkey."

It is reported from Bonn that representatives of four leading Western countries--the United States, France, Britain and the FRG--are currently engaged in elaborating the basis of a broad program for rendering aid to Turkey "in emerging from a serious crisis in the country's history." These four countries, the New York TIMES writes, "intend to involve as many Western countries as possible in the aid program for Turkey, whose economic rehabilitation and political stability are regarded as essential to insure the effectiveness of NATO's southern flank."

In a press statement, Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit has resolutely denied rumors which have appeared in the local and foreign press alleging concessions to the West by the Turkish Government in exchange for the financial and economic aid it is being granted. Reports on the political concessions Turkey has allegedly made are unfounded, as are reports that new military installations will be created in the country, the prime minister said.

U.S. Equipment Transfer to Turkey

LD241112 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 24, TASS-- U.S.-Turkish talks are reported to have opened in Ankara.

According to press reports, the American side is proposing at these talks that a new military treaty be concluded between the two countries. At the same time, the United States demands from the Turkish Government consent for granting "broad autonomy" to the U.S. military bases and other military installations in Turkey's territory.

In return, Washington promises the so-called "aid" to Turkey chiefly of a military character worth up to two billion dollars in the course of five years. Great pressure is exerted to bear on Turkey also as to get from the government of Bulent Ecevit consent for doubling the number of U.S. planes--nuclear weapons carriers in Incirlik airbase to reach 36.

The Turkish Government, as the same well-informed sources report, insists on its part of an agreement in order to strictly define the status of the U.S. military bases.

The talks also cover the question of re-dislocation of a part of U.S. electronic reconnaissance equipment for Iran to Turkey.

U.S., NATO 'IMPERIALISTS' REVIVE PLANS FOR CYPRUS

LD232040 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] PRAVDA's correspondent in Greece, Vladislav Drobkov, reports for Moscow Radio:

Reports carried in the last few days by the Cyprus press indicate the serious concern of the Cypriot public about U.S. and NATO plans to use Cyprus for their militarist goals. There is talk about the danger of a transfer to Cyprus of a section of the military bases and installations presently in Iran.

In connection with events in Iran, U.S. generals are deeply concerned over the fate of their military units, which are [words indistinct] much more. As the press of Turkey, Greece and Cyprus has written, the United States is preparing for the transfer of a section of these installations to a safer place. The papers stressed that (?there is a danger) that they would be transferred to Turkey, Greece and Cyprus.

The Cypriot newspaper KHARAVYI warns that there is a danger that preparations are already being made in Cyprus to turn the island into a U.S. espionage base. The paper writes about the extensive use of the British sovereign bases in Cyprus, about the aims of NATO and the Pentagon, and about the partial funding of their operation by NATO. KHARAVYI stressed that to achieve their criminal aims in Cyprus, the imperialists are stepping up their efforts to impose settlement plans on the Cypriots which are inimical to the latter's interests, thereby solving the Cyprus problem within the NATO framework. Similar commentaries about the latest U.S. and NATO plans have been published by the newspapers APOYEVMATINI and DHIMOKRATIKI.

The history of Cyprus, Vladislav Drobkov continues, contains many examples of how the plans and activities of the U.S. and NATO imperialists involving the Republic of Cyprus have brought disasters and troubles to the Cypriot people. In 1974, a tragedy occurred in Cyprus when NATO attempted to put the country under its control, transforming it into a launching pad in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Cyprus problem remains unresolved after 5 years as a result of the open subversive activities and secret maneuvers of the West in pursuit of its selfish goals.

There is now evidence showing that the U.S. and NATO militarists have once again begun to demonstrate a suspicious interest in Cyprus, and once again seek the extension of their military presence in the area. Such events cannot fail to cause anxiety among all those who consistently seek a just solution of the Cyprus problem and for whom the peace and security of all the peoples in the world is something precious.

TASS INTERVIEWS VIETNAMESE VICE PREMIER ON SOVIET AID

LD241132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1734 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 23 January, TASS--Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], said in an interview with a TASS correspondent: "The expansion of cooperation with CEMA countries is an important factor toward building socialism in our country." He took part in the 88th session of the CEMA Executive Committee which was held in Moscow last week. He left for home today.

He continued: The CEMA countries have rendered considerable assistance to Vietnam in the years of struggle against the imperialist aggression and in the postwar restoration of the country. Thus, with USSR aid, about 200 industrial enterprises and other projects were built in Vietnam. Other socialist community countries are also rendering all kinds of assistance to Vietnam. They are participating in the construction of powerplants and industrial enterprises, housing and schools, in prospecting for mineral resources and other work.

Vietnam possesses considerable natural wealth and vast labor resources; however the country's economy is suffering from the difficult consequences of 30 years of destructive war and neocolonialism, Huynh Tan Phat continued. Peaceful labor is also hampered by the Chinese leadership's policy of great power chauvinism with regard to the SRV. Peking has invented the problem of the so-called "suffering Chinese emigrants" as a pretext to end aid to Vietnam completely and to recall its specialists and stir up national enmity.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary grouping was also a tool for implementing Peking policy. The provocative actions of this grouping contradicted the interests of the Kampuchean people. However, here the Peking leaders miscalculated, and now, with the victory of the patriotic forces in Kampuchea, we hope that the border with this country will become a friendly border.

In connection with this, continued Huynh Tan Phat, one cannot but note the great solidarity and support expressed by the fraternal countries, all progressive mankind toward our people which has been courageously defending its independence and sovereignty in the face of Beijing's [Peking's] unceasing provocations.

China's present policy, which comes out in open agreement with imperialism, with the most blatant reaction on earth, is a serious threat to universal peace and the social progress of the peoples, stated Huynh Tan Phat.

He reported that the meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee discussed questions of the development of cooperation with and the granting of aid to the SRV and the restoration of the national economy and the construction of the material and technical base of socialism. The participation of the interested countries in designing and building was defined more precisely. The CEMA countries will give help in constructing a number of projects on which the PRC ceased grants of technical assistance. This once again convincingly shows the implementation of the principles of socialist internationalism, Huynh Tan Phat stated in conclusion. We are deeply grateful to the CPSU, the Soviet people, to all fraternal parties and countries for the great and effective aid granted to Vietnam.

CORRESPONDENTS VISIT GUARD POSTS ON MONGOLIAN-PRC BORDER

LD251211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 9 p 4 LD

[Second and final part of special correspondents O. Ignatyev and A. Krivel dispatch:
"There, on Halhain Gol"]

[Text] Halhain Gol--Not far from the hill where the participants in the first rally of builders of the new Halhain Gol assembled, Mount Hamar Dabaa can be seen. And a memorial plaque has been erected on the mountain with an inscription saying that the command post of corps Commander Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov was on this site and that Marshal of the Mongolian People's Republic (Khorlogiyn Choybalsan) visited here in August 1939.

We are on the soil of the legendary Hamar Dabaa. During that extremely fierce battle the mountain was disfigured by dugouts, trenches and foxholes. With the years its wounds have healed and now it is only with great difficulty that you can divine that shells exploded, bombs fell and Soviet and Mongolian soldiers gave their lives on this spot.

More than 3 years before the Halhain Gol events, our country and the Mongolian People's Republic signed a mutual aid protocol, Article 2 of which said: "The governments of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic promise to give one another all possible assistance, including military assistance, in the event of a military attack on one of the contracting parties." And when the Japanese aggressors invaded Mongolian soil, Red Army soldiers and commanders, Soviet pilots and tankmen, artillerymen and infantrymen honorably fulfilled their international duty by fighting alongside the Mongolian soldiers against the invaders and winning an impressive victory. Many years have passed since then but their exploit has not been forgotten.

On the summit of Mount Bayan Tsagaan stands a monument to Yakovlev's tank troops. On the steel pedestal stands a BT-7 tank which has served its time and seen its last battle. In that year of 1939 these were good tanks driven by good tank troops. Here, in the region of Bayan Tsagaan, the 11th Tank Brigade under the command of Brigade Commander Mikhail Pavlovich Yakovlev, the 7th Armored Brigade and the 8th Mongolian Armored Division, cooperating with artillery and aircraft, routed the crack units of the Japanese 6th Army. The fierce battle lasted 60 hours. And here, on the spot where Yakovlev's men stopped the enemy troops, yet another monument has been erected--crossed ferro-concrete post obstacles. The aggressor was able to reach only this point. Here he was stopped and driven back.

Before leaving Ulaanbaatar for Halhain Gol we talked with Comrade Sandagiyn Sosorbaram, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. Our people greeted with great enthusiasm the resolution of our party's Central Committee to extensively celebrate the 40th anniversary of the battle of Halhain Gol, Comrade Sosorbaram said. This is a common holiday for us and the Soviet people; it is a vivid page in the great friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. You yourselves will see how people on the Halhain Gol are preparing for this glorious anniversary.

...The ("Yalalt") ("Victory") Agricultural Association is 70 km from the Halhain Gol state farm. (Damdintugsh) advises the driver which road to take in order to reach ("Yalalt") sooner. (Damdin Ugsh) knows everything here like the back of his hand: He worked for many years as chairman of this cooperative. In 1959 seven small-scale farms formed the cooperative and called it ("Yalalt") in honor of the 20th anniversary of the victory at Halhain Gol. [paragraph continues]

"That was a difficult time," (Damdintugsh) recalls, "but let the present leaders tell you what the cooperative is like now."

("Yalalt's") Chairman Comrade (Zhamyansuren) is rightly proud of the successes of the cooperative, where 340 people work. In 1977 ("Yalalt's") income was 3.5 million tugriks while its fixed capital totals 9 million tugriks. ("Yalalt") has 80,000 head of livestock, including 60,000 sheep and 5,000 horses. Three members of the cooperative have been awarded the lofty title of Mongolian People's Republic Hero of Labor for their wonderful labor successes. In the past year alone the herd of cattle--the cooperative's wealth--increased by almost 2,000 head. They were fully prepared for winter here too--machines and livestock-raising premises were repaired and fodder procured. The cooperative has fulfilled the plans for state procurements of meat, wool and butter. In the next 5-year plan a start will be made on constructing a state farm based on the ("Yalalt") cooperative. The plan for the new state farm has already been approved. This is one more piece of evidence of what can be done by the people living here where the fiercest battle in Mongolia's history took place 39 years ago.

There are not all that many houses in the ("Yalalt") cooperative, but it is no accident that the inhabitants have given up one building for use as a museum. Many of its exhibits are devoted to the past battle and were collected by the cooperative's workers. The inhabitants have brought to their museum shell cases found on the steppe, soldiers' water bottles pitted by shrapnel, the remains of machinegun belts. Enthusiasts have made the stands, collected the documents and obtained photographs.

(Zhamyansuren) conducts the tour of the museum himself and describes to us in detail the story of each find, who brought it, when, and where he found it. The pupils of the local primary school took the most active part in creating the museum. "That is a good thing," (Zhamyansuren) notes. "The young people should know the price paid for their happy, peaceful childhood." Yes, let the young people look and know what fighting took place here for Mongolia's independence. Let them not forget for one minute that it is here too that the front line of Mongolian land now passes--after all the territory of the ("Yalalt") cooperative is directly on the state border with China, whose leaders are steering a hegemonist course.

It was beginning to grow dark when we set off for the ("Bayankhush") border post (the word means "Rich Area". It was only a stone's throw from the cooperative board building to the post, no more than a kilometer. A short distance from the border guards' huts we could see a 10-meter tower with a sentry standing on it. He was walking along the platform and looking at the opposite bank of the Halhain Gol River. In this region the border actually passes along the river.

Together with Senior Lieutenant (Gombo) we stood by a lofty precipice. Below, framed by willows, were the low banks of the fast-flowing Halhain Gol while on the other side were sand dunes, yellow mounds of Chinese territory; in the distance the lights of the Chinese city of Amgolan could be seen.

"It is from that direction that the Japanese invaders came," (Gombo) pointed. "They had a fortified area there. The Maoists also have a fortified area there now. Three years ago, over there, on the other side, you could see only a few lights at night but now they have merged into a solid line."

We asked Comrade (Gombo) whether violations of the state border occur. "Of course they occur," the senior lieutenant replied. "But our soldiers perform their duties excellently...."

At about 2200 hours the noise of a motorcycle engine was heard at the window of the cooperative board building, where we had been assigned sleeping quarters. "They have come for me from the border post," (Dulma) said. "I agreed to read my poetry to them. Don't wait at supper for me." The motorcyclist took the poetess with him and we went on talking until midnight before separating to go to our rooms.

In the morning over breakfast he asked (Dulma) how the "evening of belles-lettres" had gone. That is what "poetry evenings" are called in Mongolia. (Dulma) burst out laughing: "You know, I read and read without stopping because they kept asking for more. And then I answered questions. They listened to me most attentively and didn't want to let me go. In the end they took pity on me. I got back here at almost 0200 hours."

We were interested in what (Dulma) read to the border guards.

"Poems about my mother, about the border guards. I read a lot of poems. Even the poems I have written in the past few days, during our trip; about the steppe, about Halhain Gol, about how we believe that the (Tsiriki) (soldiers) will guard our border well...."

At one border detachment we talked with Maj (Dugeriyn Denzen), detachment chief of staff. "The Maoists," the major said, "use the same paths that the violators did in the period preceding the battle of Halhain Gol. The Hamar Dabaa border post is not far from here. Some 40 years ago it was headed by our national hero (Turmurbator), a legendary border guard. He and his soldiers were the first to join battle with the Japanese interventionists who invaded our territory. And now Maoist agents attempt to use the same paths to enter our country; wild animals infected with epidemic diseases are driven from the Chinese side onto our territory. But that is not all," Major (Denzen) added. "The Maoists also stage other provocations--they drop slanderous leaflets onto our soil and their aircraft have repeatedly violated Mongolian airspace. These are not accidental violations," the major explains, "but are obviously deliberate."

There can be no doubt that Beijing [Peking] has aggressive plans. The Maoists' aim is to seize enormous territories belonging to other countries and even to absorb and forcibly annex to China a number of sovereign states. In 1976 Beijing published a book by one Shi Da which says literally "The area of Outer Mongolia from the Gobi northward is primordially Chinese territory since Chinese nomadic herdsmen have lived there."

But there is a tremendous distance between nurturing wild plans and implementing them. The Maoist strategists who lick their lips as they look at foreign lands ought to remember this and not forget the fate of those who 40 years ago ventured to encroach on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Mongolian People's Republic.

In his speech at the end of last September at the 87th CEMA Executive Committee session, Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, said: "The Chinese leaders have stated their intention of annexing our country. Under the prevailing conditions Mongolia sees it as its primary task to resolutely rebuff the intrigues of the enemies of peace, constantly expose the antipopular and antisocialist essence of the Chinese leadership's policy, strengthen ties of friendship and fraternity and the international alliance with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, and unshakably advocate the cause of peace and the peoples' security."

...We return from Halhain Gol to Choybalsan on the little "corn-basket" aircraft [xamolet-"kukurznik"]. Below, as far as the eye can see, are yellow hills and greenish canyons. Enormous herds of wild Mongolian gazelles are dancing below us in the shimmering fall haze. The Mongolian steppe exudes calm.

TOKYO 'PLOT' TO PRESSURE USSR INTO CONCESSIONS FUTILE

OW241655 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 24 Jan 79 OW

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Excerpts] Frequently heard in Japan today are comments from politicians and mass media that the future course of Japan-USSR relations--more specifically, the line Japan chooses in its relations with the Soviet Union--represents a major diplomatic task now facing Japan. These comments are heard, for example, in connection with the 87th regular session of the Diet scheduled to be resumed on 25 January. At this session, the Ohira cabinet will officially announce its policies, both political and economic. Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Afonin writes on various problems in Japan-USSR relations as follows: Needless to say, neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan are important to the two nations and to peace in the Far East and Asia.

Although more than a year has elapsed since the USSR handed its draft treaty for neighborly relations and cooperation to the Japanese side, there has not even been a basic exchange of views about it between the two countries. At first, Japan's official quarters stated that they had no intention of studying the draft. Their statements clearly demonstrated the true Japanese attitude toward the USSR. Tokyo lately stated on various occasions that Japan would agree to study the Soviet draft. Attached to this agreement, however, are numerous conditions and reservations. Furthermore, Japan so far has made no official approach to the Soviet side.

According to Japanese newspapers including the 14 January YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Japanese officials are inclined to view the international situation following the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty and Sino-U.S. normalization as becoming favorable to the Japanese cause of drawing Soviet concessions, including those on the territorial issue. There is no need to repeat here again that their wishful thinking is unfounded. There is no such thing as the so-called territorial issue in Japanese-USSR relations. This fact is known to the Japanese Government. It was also clearly explained to a number of delegations of Japan's opposition parties which recently visited the Soviet Union. Therefore, Tokyo's effort to keep the fabricated issue on the surface of USSR-Japan relations is bound to fail, no matter who makes it.

Now that Japan has concluded the treaty with China after shelving the territorial issue involving the Senkaku Islands, we must say most clearly that such efforts seem to show nothing but Japan's insincerity. If Tokyo attempts to use its treaty with China and Sino-U.S. normalization in a plot to pressure the Soviet Union into concessions, the plot will fail in 8-9 cases out of 10. [Jucchu hachi-ku] The so-called policy of strength against the Soviet Union has brought no success to its advocates during the cold war and thereafter. It is inconceivable that aggravated tension will bring anything good to Japan.

Great progress toward true, neighborly and cooperative relations is possible between the USSR and Japan. There are objective foundations and real international conditions, including developments in the process of detente, to back up such progress. Political realism is required, however, to translate this possibility into reality. Whether or not Japan has this realism remains to be seen.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE PUBLIC FEARS JOINT U.S.-PRC PRESSURE

OW241357 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 Jan 79 OW

[Tsvetov dispatch]

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] is scheduled to stop over in Japan in early February on his way home from the United States. Moscow Radio correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report on Deng's coming visit to Japan:

Needless to say, the Japanese Government will prepare a grand welcome for Deng. But the Japanese public will receive him with different feelings from those of last October. It is not only democratic forces who are now on guard against Beijing's [Peking's] policy. Even those people who hailed the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty as a means of applying pressure on the Soviet Union have now begun to be alarmed by Beijing's aggressiveness. Naturally they fear that now that Sino-Japanese relations have been normalized, Japan will eventually come under pressure from China, which seeks an alliance with the United States.

For instance, (Yuji Tomigomori), member of the ASAHI EVENING NEWS editorial staff, said: "Depending on future international developments, it is possible that the United States and China will come closer strategically and intensify pressure on Japan." Shigenobu Inoue, deputy chief editor of SANKEI SHIMBUN, was more candid when he said: "Once Beijing's war potential is beefed up, nobody knows when it will turn the spearhead on free countries in Asia. The United States may be trying to raise a cub to pit it against the northern bear, but when the cub grows into a tiger, it will be Japan and other neighboring countries which will be threatened by the tiger."

The Japanese public is very critical of the government decision to temporarily terminate its aid to Vietnam. On the other hand, when Foreign Minister Sonoda told Chinese ambassador Fu Hao that Japan would not join China in meddling in Cambodia's internal affairs, the Sonoda statement drew a favorable reaction at home. Kyoto University Professor Yo Yano said that if Japan terminated its aid to Vietnam, it would develop into an international controversy as a case of breach of faith. Yoshiaki Idaka, professor at Gakushuin University, commented on the support given the Pol Pot regime by China, the United States and Japan: "Big powers are applying pressure on and interfering in Vietnam and Cambodia for ulterior purposes. Such pressure and interference is the main cause of the disturbed peace in Indochina. If they really want peace in Indochina, they should leave all Indochinese affairs to the Indochinese people."

When Deng Xiaoping visits Japan, he will no doubt again raise the question of taking joint action hostile to the new Cambodian Government by China and Japan. Representing the majority opinion in Japan, SANKEI SHIMBUN said: "Japan should clearly tell China that Japan can pursue an independent course with regard to the Indochinese situation by abiding by the spirit of Article 4 of the Japan-China treaty."

HELIPORT PLAN SHOWS TOKYO INTENTION OF CONTROLLING SENKAKUS

LD241529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

["Our Tokyo Correspondent" report: "Without Waiting for 'Better Times'"]

[Text] A superficially unsensational statement by Japanese Transport Minister Murayama that construction of a heliport will begin on the island of Uotsuri this spring immediately attracted the attention of international observers, our Tokyo correspondent reports.

The statement's significance goes far beyond the 400 square meter concrete site that will become a heliport. It is a matter of the island on which the Japanese authorities intend to start building. Uotsuri is the largest island in the Senkaku Archipelago, to which both Tokyo and Beijing [Peking] lay claim.

As is known, the Chinese leadership's attempt to appropriate this disputed territory last spring with the aid of hundreds of vessels armed with heavy machineguns was unsuccessful. In an attempt to expedite the conclusion of the notorious Peace and Friendship Treaty with Japan, the thrust of which is manifestly anti-Soviet, Beijing thought it best not to exacerbate the conflict and withdrew its vessels from Senkaku coastal waters.

Tokyo and Beijing agreed to defer the solution of the problem until "better times"--in 30-50 years. However, the statement that a heliport is to be built on the hitherto uninhabited islands demonstrates that Japan is already seeking to consolidate its effective control over them without waiting for China to resume its claims backing them up with force.

CPSU LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF SOVIET-CUBAN FESTIVAL

LD241048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2036 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 23 January--Days of Cuban Culture in the USSR constitute evidence of inviolable Soviet-Cuban friendship. This review, marking the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, opened in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today. Present in the hall was a delegation from Cuba headed by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and Cuban minister of culture; and also Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; and Ivan Kapitonov and Mikhail Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Petr Demichev cordially welcomed the guests on the inauguration of the Days of Cuban Culture. He noted that in the past 20 years, which have become years of heroism and selflessness of the people of the Island of Freedom, Soviet-Cuban friendship has grown in stature and strength.

The all-round exchange of spiritual values between the two countries has reached such a level that we can speak with confidence about a new stage in creative cooperation between socialist cultures, Petr Demichev said. This is confirmed by the Days of Cuban Culture which will take place in all the republics of the USSR.

Armando Hart Davalos spoke about the great success achieved in Cuba in November 1977 by the Days of Culture of the Soviet Union marking the 60th anniversary of the world's first socialist revolution.

"The Cuban people will never forget the help given to them by the Soviet Union and states firmly that nothing will force them to turn off the road paved by the Bolsheviks. We will always be loyal to the duty of revolutionary honor toward the homeland of socialism," the head of the Cuban delegation said.

A big concert was held in which the popular dance ensemble, the contemporary music orchestra, leading singers and instrumentalists from Cuba and folklore ensemble named after the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution took part. The concert was a big success.

Demichev Speaks at Festival Opening

LD241620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 79 ID

[Speech by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, at opening of Cuban cultural festival in the Kremlin on 23 January--live]

[Text] [words indistinct] anniversary of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. The further the road of history (?proceeds from) victory day in Cuba, the more clearly can the whole world appreciate the feat of the Cuban people.

Twenty revolutionary years: These have been years of very great heroism, self-sacrifice, rapid advance, filled with the enthusiasm of creative labor and struggle of the Cuban people, who have become the sole possessors of their own country and their own fate.

The new socialist state became the standard bearer for fundamental social changes in Latin America. Cuba has ended forever the exploitation of man by man, racial discrimination, spiritual oppression and other ills of capitalist society. All-round cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries gave Cuba stable long-term prospects for economic and social development.

Cuba is taking part in the implementation of the comprehensive program for the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration. Today the Cuban people are working successfully to fulfill the decisions of the First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. Much has been done to establish the material and technical basis for a new society. The revolution opened up for millions of ordinary people broad access to education, culture and free medical services.

Today the (?picturesque) landscape of the tropics in Cuba has new, well-built housing blocks together with schools, hospitals and scientific and cultural centers. The great social achievements of Cuban society are embodied and guaranteed in the new Constitution, which is clear proof that the revolution has given the people real democracy and real freedom.

Revolutionary Cuba has achieved great political and moral authority on the world scene. The outstanding successes of the Island of Freedom are a result of the Marxist-Leninist policy being conducted by the militant vanguard of the Cuban people, the Communist Party, headed by the legendary hero of the revolution, Comrade Fidel Castro! [applause] They are the results of the cohesion and mutual assistance of the socialist state, the unity and support of the international communist and workers movement and all progressive forces throughout the world.

We note with great satisfaction that in the past 20 years, Soviet-Cuban friendship has grown and become stronger and richer. The fraternal friendship of the working people of our countries, their common readiness (?to advance) together along the road to socialism and communism was give a new powerful impetus as a result of the visit to Cuba by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause] The Soviet-Cuban declaration signed in February 1974 lays down the principles and main lines of our cooperation and lays a firm foundation for the further development of the friendship of our peoples. As Comrade Brezhnev stressed when he spoke at a meeting in Havana, our friendship, our [word indistinct] is an expression of the socialist nature of our countries, a living embodiment of the principle of the socialist development of nationalism.

A most important factor, guaranteeing the strength and indestructibility of Soviet-Cuban relations is the unity and cohesion of our parties, their fidelity to the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and the cause of communism. A great distance lies between our countries. In what way are we like each other? We have different languages, in some ways our customs are different, but nothing can be an obstacle to the great fraternal friendship. There is something important which exists in our convictions, in our aims--a common desire for social progress, freedom and peace. In this we are united, and united forever!

Unity and friendship, fraternity and close cooperation of our parties and peoples, find deep expression in all spheres of our relations, including culture and art. Soviet people know well and love the art and culture of Cuba. They value it for its deeply democratic, revolutionary character. The most outstanding representatives of Cuban national culture have always been in the first ranks of fighters for freedom and social progress. Inheriting all the best that has been created in history over many centuries, socialist Cuba actively uses and develops progressive communist traditions. Present-day Cuban art is really for the masses and is winning great authority throughout the world by its ideological content, artistic expressiveness, its originality, its revelation of the spiritual richness of the man of the new world.

Every year the experience of the fraternal countries in building culture becomes more active and (filled with spiritual treasures).

The traditional visits by collectives and individual performers, exchange of [words indistinct], joint participation in conferences and symposiums, friendly cooperation in various fields of art--this is a far from full list of the forms which our many-sided cooperation in the cultural field takes. All this facilitates the mutual enrichment of the flowering of the spiritual life of our peoples and facilitates the formation of a harmonically developed individual and the revelation of his creative forces. The planned and all-round exchange of spiritual treasures between the USSR and Cuba has now reached such a level that we can speak with conviction of a new stage of creativity in the community of cultures of our countries.

One of the convincing proofs of this is the Cuban cultural festival, opening today, to be held throughout our country. The broad and well-filled program of the festival will enable Soviet people to attain still deeper knowledge of the richness of Cuban culture, its splendid traditions and new achievements reached in the past 20 years. We are convinced that Soviet people everywhere will warmly greet their dear Cuban guests.

Today our whole country is in the grip of a powerful new upsurge. The people are selflessly working to implement the tasks posed by the 25th CPSU Congress. The third year of the 10th Five Year Plan has been successfully completed. The decisions of the 1978 July and November plenums of the CPSU Central Committee open up new exciting prospects for economic, social and cultural building. In March the first elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet since adoption of the new Constitution are to be held. Our people are approaching the in conditions of high political and labor activity, monolithically rallied round them Leninist party, the CPSU Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo led by that outstanding politician of the present day, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

All this creates a good, elevated atmosphere in which the Cuban cultural festival will take place. We sincerely wish all participants in the culture festival great creative successes, meetings with new good friends, sight of our winter landscape in its garb of snow, of the beauty and labor of a free people building communism. Everywhere you will find that the hearts of Soviet people are overflowing with friendship and fraternal feelings toward you.

Long live the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution! [applause]

Long live the indestructible unity of the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party! [applause]

May the great friendship between our peoples grow stronger and flourish! [applause]

Cuba's Hart Speaks at Festival

LD250136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1620 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Speech by Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart in reply to speech by USSR Culture Minister Petr Demichev at the opening of the Cuban Cultural Festival in Moscow on 23 January; Hart remarks in Spanish followed by Russian translation; transcribed from Spanish--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Demichev, dear Soviet friends, comrades:

The Soviet cultural festival was organized in Cuba in November 1977 in honor of the 60th anniversary of the first socialist revolution in the world. Now in January 1979, only a few days after the 126th anniversary of the birth of Jose Marti, we are opening the Cuban Cultural Festival in the USSR in honor of the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the first socialist revolution in America. Both events--the Russian October of 1917 and the Cuban January of 1959--are so deeply linked in the feelings and thoughts of our people that it would be impossible to separate them. The 20 years since the victory of the Cuban revolution can only be explained in light of the glorious October Revolution. But it is more. These 20 years can be explained by the resolute determination of our people, the brilliant leadership qualities of Comrade Fidel Castro and the internationalist policy of the CPSU. Gratitude is a virtue born of strong spirits. Ingratitude is fostered by the weak. The weak are those who are not strong enough to continue to advance, who bow before the enemy pressure, or who sell themselves for a pittance. The ungrateful are those who manage to forget those who helped them along the path to victory.

The Cuban people are not weak. We have a strong heart, and we are always ready to continue to achieve victory. Those who hold back, who do not wish to continue to advance along the path of Marx, Engels and Lenin, may be ungrateful and forget. But those who, like our people, are working and fighting to attain new revolutionary victories for humanity, can never forget the help given to us by the USSR. This is why we proclaim our infinite gratitude to the Soviet people at every step. This is why we say, with full understanding of the significance of this statement, that nothing will deflect us from the path opened by the Bolsheviks and that we shall always be faithful to the debt of revolutionary honor which we have to the motherland of socialism. [here follows Russian translation, followed by applause]

We Cubans declare our patriotism with as much force as we reject chauvinism. With this conviction, we stress that the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution is a victory for the international working class, and in particular a Soviet victory. This is not a compliment, it is a historical fact. [words indistinct] the Cuban revolution, one can reach the following conclusion: Perhaps few international events can show in such an outstanding way the changes in the balance of power which were coming about in the world at the end of the fifties and beginning of the sixties. If one makes a profound study of the dialectics of the process which led to the victory in January [broadcast ends at this point]

III. 25 Jan 79

U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
P O L I T I C A L & S O C I A L D E V E L O P M E N T S

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FURTHER REPORT ON ABKHAZSKAYA OBLAST PERSONNEL CHANGES

LD241609 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] Sukhumi, 13 January GRUZINFORM--The 2-day 34th conference of the Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization has ended its work here.

The party conference delegates elected with great enthusiasm an honorary Presidium comprised of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The conference heard a report from the Abkhazskiy Obkom and a report from the Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization's Auditing Commission.

Comrade B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the obkom, delivered the report of the Abkhazskiy Obkom. The Auditing Commission report was delivered by its chairman, Comrade P.I. Chkheidze.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the conference.

CPSU Central Committee executive Comrade V.A. Korobeynikov, Georgian CP Central Committee executives and the leaders of a number of Georgian ministries and departments took part in the conference's work.

The first plenum of the newly elected Abkhazskiy Obkom was held.

Comrade B.V. Adleyba was elected first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom, V.I. Alavidze was elected second secretary, and L.V. Marshaniya and A.M. Mkalenko were elected secretaries.

YASHIN APPOINTED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD241120 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Aleksey Yashin as USSR minister of the building materials industry. Earlier this post was held by Ivan Grishmanov, who died in January this year.

FRUNZE MEETING ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING REPORTED

LD241443 [Editorial Report LD] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 January 1979 carries on page 2 a 5,000-word KIRTAG report on an 11 January republican party and economic aktiv meeting held in Frunze to discuss "the republic party organization's tasks in further improving the study and teaching of the Russian language." The report states that T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered the report at the meeting and gives accounts of the speeches, which note the shortage of fully qualified Russian teachers and the need to expand Russian teaching in the republic. They emphasize that the Russian language has "become not only the language of international communication but the second native language for all non-Russian peoples of the USSR."

YEREVAN SWITCHING TO OIL TO REPLACE IRANIAN NATURAL GAS

ID241215 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 13 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[I. Tomchin article: "Heating Our Homes"]

[Text] Yerevan resident Z.L. Sakanyan has written to the editorial office. It is an irate letter containing many question marks and exclamation marks:

"Tell us what is happening about heating in our city. How long will complaints that our apartments are cold go on receiving the dry, formal reply: 'There is a shortage of gas'?"

"We know that there are difficulties with the flow of natural gas and it is not known when the situation will change. But is there really no way out of the situation? Why do the city authorities take such an indolent attitude and sit idly by, indulging in vain hopes?!"

The heating problem is worrying everyone at this time. And with the onset of cold weather, the number of telephone calls, readers' letters and complaints about the poor heating of apartments and offices has increased.

Municipal service officials are explaining as best they can the situation. But their laconic replies evidently do not always satisfy or, to be more accurate, do not fully clear up the situation. And so letters arrive at party and soviet organs and at newspaper editorial offices. The tone of some of them and the generalizations that the authors of these letters make are precisely the result of ignorance.

It therefore seems expedient to answer Z. Sakanyan through the newspaper, since his question will undoubtedly interest readers in general.

It is no secret to anyone that at the end of last October pressure in the main Iran-USSR gas pipeline dropped sharply and the flow of natural gas from this source soon stopped altogether. The circumstances which gave rise to this situation are also common knowledge.

No one, as the author of the letter rightly argues, knows how long this situation could last. But he is wrong to allege that the city authorities are reacting indolently to the situation that has developed and that they are doing nothing. No, Comrade Sakanyan, they are not sitting idly by or indulging in vain hopes either in the republican or the city organizations.

Let us call a spade a spade. A fuel crisis, irrespective of its causes, is a distressing and grievous phenomenon, even if it is only on the scale of a single region. It is difficult and complicated to overcome the crisis quickly, to find a substitute for certain sources of heat supply, and to provide a city of 1 million inhabitants (and the republic as a whole) with heat at short notice. But this is being done, consistently and persistently.

Before telling you about this, I want to report that our republic is still receiving a certain quantity of natural gas. [paragraph continues]

It is coming from Azerbaijan, which is sharing it with us in a fraternal fashion even though Azerbaijan itself is experiencing difficulties. But this quantity, even when used in the most economical manner, can satisfy only half our requirements. Where can we get the remainder, and what can we use as a substitute for the natural gas we lack? We now come to the main point of this discussion.

As soon as difficulties became apparent in our gas supplies, the republic's government with the help of the Armenian CP Central Committee drew up an extensive action program. The gorkom and gorispolkom outlined a package of measures for insuring normal heat supply to the population and to the capital's economic installations. A special republican commission was set up which meets frequently, discusses the progress of work and organizes supervision and assistance. The gorkoms, raykoms, and people's control organs are constantly scrutinizing heat supply problems.

One of the main measures is the switching of boiler houses to liquid fuel. This is a colossal job! It will surely interest you to know that there are 670 boiler houses in Yerevan. Of these, 292 are communal boiler houses under the jurisdiction of the housing administration. Some 290 boiler houses belong to various departments, and 88 belong to industrial enterprises.

Note the last figure. It seems small but behind it lies one important way of saving natural gas. For that reason, the first point of the gorkom Bureau's decision was to set enterprise leaders the task of reequipping their boiler houses as rapidly as possible and providing themselves with capacities for creating a reserve of liquid fuel. In addition, the leaders of 50 enterprises and organizations have been instructed to help the city's heating services production association to reequip 114 municipal boiler houses to operate on liquid fuel (fuel oil).

These and other instructions are regarded as important party and state tasks. There are numerous concerns both great and small connected with restructuring the heating network. Where the party, economic and technical leaders of enterprises have displayed a high degree of responsibility, persistence and organization, the difficulties have been rapidly overcome.

We must speak favorably of a number of collectives whose work has been an important contribution to the city's heat supply. These include the Yerevanproyekt Institute which produced in just a few days the planning documents for reequipping the boiler houses. They also include the Armkhimmash Association and the Armenergoremont plant, which rapidly produced (over and above their production programs) 450 steam generators for fully equipping boiler houses, and 800 liquid fuel burners. They include the Dzerzhinskiy machine-tool building plant and the Elektron plant, which fulfilled before anyone else the targets for reequipping both their own and municipal boiler houses.

A considerable amount of work was performed by the organizations under the gorispolkom's jurisdiction toward the transfer to liquid fuel of the major central boiler houses in the Ulitsa Teryand districts, the Norkskiy housing complex and on the Ulitsa Orbeli. The republic's Ministry of Transport has sought out reserves and assigned machines to transport fuel oil.

Armenia is receiving a lot of help and support from the union government and the fraternal republics. Additional funds have been earmarked for fuel oil, and emergency above-stock [sverkh fondov] dispatch of metal, piping, pumps, valve equipment and electric heating devices has been arranged.

Baku oil industry workers are sending us liquid fuel trains without the slightest delay. Kazakhstan is sending us vehicles for shipping fuel oil. Coal is coming from the Donbass and Georgia. All this accords with the laws of fraternal mutual aid, which have become socialist society's supreme moral norm.

In short, a great deal has been and is being done to insure that the republic's national economic mechanism operates without interruption in the cold weather and that we are all kept warm.

You could say: Many homes are getting miserly amounts of heat, in some cases none at all. Yes, that is so. The causes? Not everything that was outlined has been implemented and some things are being done very slowly and in a disorganized manner. Enterprises have still not all switched their boilers over to liquid fuel, and less than one-half of communal boilers have been refitted.

Among those who have failed to implement the gorkom Bureau's decisions on time are the leaders of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services [as published], mechanical plant, the semiconductor equipment special design and technological office, the plants producing intermediate products for installation work, the Stankonormac plant producing metal structures and the Remstrommashina plant producing special metal structures. Pointing to objective causes cannot justify in any way the dilatoriness of some economic leaders, which borders on irresponsibility.

Also deserving of reproach are the primary party organizations in the enterprises referred to, which approach the failure to meet an important target in a conciliatory manner. It must be understood that we are talking about meeting one of the people's most vital requirements.

I should like to say one more thing: The production and supply of heat to apartments are complex and costly procedures. If heat is not conserved and is spent uneconomically, particularly under the present conditions, it will be almost impossible to make up the losses. There is great wastage in our city. This is caused by breaking the technical rules for the use of boiler and heat courses, bad insulation of lead-off pipes and heating standpipes, and careless sealing of joints in prefabricated-panel buildings. Through the housing management offices' fault many apartment buildings do not have heat in their entrances, staircases and attics.

Finally, I wish to stress particularly that a considerable amount of heat is wasted by neglectful residents. In many apartments front and balcony doorways and window spaces are kept warm. Some citizens illegally use hot water from heating systems for household needs. For some reason we all regard leniently apartment dwellers who poach resources. KOMMUNIST has already written about this, but the simple truth must be repeated again and again: Heat saving depends upon every one of us.

The rate of work in all sectors linked with improving heat supply must be sharply increased. We must insure that every apartment building has hot radiators. This task is of not only socioeconomic but also political significance.

DEPUTY RAILWAY MINISTER NOTES PROBLEMS IN FUEL DELIVERIES

LD250002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Railways today considered the question of how fuel deliveries are affecting the country's national economy.

Our correspondent asked Fedor Iosifovich Shuleshko, the first deputy minister, to speak about the state of affairs:

[Shuleshko--begin recording] The unusually strong cold spells that spread over extensive areas of the country at the end of last year and have continued through January have produced increased demands for fuel everywhere. Delivery of fuel to consumers is a vital matter for the railwaymen.

Let me quickly state that we have enough transportation facilities--that is, railway cars and locomotives--to insure that this very important state task is carried out. All these transportation facilities are at present functioning, but even so the task set before us is by no means being resolved in the best fashion. The fact is that not all railway cars are being used efficiently. Some 75 percent of the country's rolling stock is now occupied by goods and has been transformed virtually into warehouses on wheels.

Many of the enterprises and organizations we serve are unloading their deliveries in an extremely unsatisfactory way. Looking at the country as a whole, delays involving rolling stock that have not been unloaded have now reached 60,000 railway car-days. The main losses are at ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical enterprises, chemical enterprises and even at power stations, which now need fuel most of all. Railway cars at these places are standing idle above all norms, and this means that they are unable to return in good time and be loaded anew.

The Ministry of Railways Collegium is gravely concerned by the state of affairs regarding the transportation of coal, particularly on the Donetsk, West Siberian and Tselinnyy railways, and of oil on the Kuybyshev Railway. In these places there is a particularly big backlog in the transportation of fuel. A concrete action program to increase the dispatch of fuel was mapped out today by the Collegium, which was assembling for its out-of-turn meeting.

MINISTER OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT OF POWER ENGINEERING

LD242046 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Leonidov writes:

The central statistical board of the USSR has recorded a major success of Soviet power engineers. According to the published figures, electric power generation in the country reached 1,202,000 million kilowatt hours last year. This is almost double the amount of electric power generated ten years ago. This level fully corresponds to the present requirements of the national economy.

Such a sharp increase of electricity generation in the USSR is directly due to the rapid growth of the country's power potential. The TASS correspondent was told by Petr Neporozhniy, minister for power engineering and electrification, that since the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1976-1980) the total capacity of power plants in the country grew by 34 million kilowatts. This is a reliable foundation and weighty guarantee of the further progress of Soviet economy as a whole.

The year, just as in the foreseeable future, priority will be given to the development of nuclear power generation, Petr Neporozhniy said. As many as thirteen atomic power plants are now being built in the country. The third generating unit of one million kilowatts will be commissioned shortly in Leningrad.

The capacity of the Armenian atomic power plant will double. An important event will take place at the Beldyarsk station in the Urals. A fast neutron reactor will be put into operation there. This reaction processes fuel much more efficiently than its predecessors.

Attention to nuclear power generation does not mean, however, that the building of thermal and hydraulic power plants will slow down, the minister noted. Two more turbines of 640,000 kilowatts each will be commissioned at the Sayanoshushenskaya hydraulic power station in Siberia, which generated the first current at the end of last year. Construction of two major hydraulic power complexes, namely the Nurek station in Tadzhikistan and the Inguri plant in Georgia, will be completed this year. The power plant on the Far Eastern river of Zeya will reach its designed capacity. This station supplies current to the Baykal-Amur trunk railway line.

"Event number one" for the builders of thermal power plants is the commissioning of the first plant out of the series of Ekibastuz stations which will be built on the basis of the unique brown coal deposits of Kazakhstan.

BRIEFS

NEW VESSEL--A new vessel, with a cargo-carrying capacity of 116,000 tons, has been built on order for the Soviet Union at the Gdynia Paris commune yard in Poland. It is designed to carry oil, iron ore and bulk cargo. The vessel is a modification of the 105,000 ton capacity models built here before, bearing the names of outstanding Soviet generals. The new ship has been named after Marshal Govorov. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD]

PRIMORSKAYA GRES--The first blocks of the second stage of the Primorskaya GRES were laid today. When commissioned, this station will be the largest in the Far East. High-tensile steel, light structures and highly effective heaters are being used for the first time in assembling the building. A unique steam boiler will also be assembled. Construction of a 500,000-volt high-tension electric power transmission line has also begun. This power bridge will extend to Zeya from Luchegorsk. [Text] [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 12 Jan 79 OW]

CSA REPORTS ON 1978 LIVESTOCK PRODUCE STATISTICS

LD241303 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4 Signed to Press 15 Jan 79 p 18 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration figures: "Livestock-Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] Most farms successfully completed the agricultural year in terms of the production and sale to the state of livestock products. Figures characterizing the development of stockraising on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are cited below.

1. Production of Livestock Products

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have achieved the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicator	January- December 1978	January-December 1978 as a Percentage of January-December 1977
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight)--thousand tons	16,080	105
Of which:		
Cattle	9,618	104
Pigs	3,943	105
Sheep and goats	1,146	101
Poultry	1,373	116
Total milk yield--thousand tons	66,287	99.8
Average milk yield per cow--kilograms	2,390	98
Hen eggs--millions	40,702	106
Average number of eggs laid per hen	201	99.5

In comparison with January-December 1977 the production of all types of livestock and poultry (live weight) on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 719,000 tons.

The total milk yield on the country's farms was approximately the same as in the previous year. Workers on dairy farms in Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan and Moldavia increased the total milk yield 2-8 percent.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 2,163 million. The biggest increase in this product (5-10 percent) was achieved on the farms of the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia and Latvia.

Farms in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone increased meat production by 49,000 tons live weight (102 percent).

2. Purchases of Livestock Products

Type of Product Purchased	January -December 1978	January-December 1978 as a Percentage of January-December 1977
Livestock and poultry (live weight)-- thousand tons	15,802	104
Milk--thousand tons	57,540	99.4
Eggs--millions	37,975	107

The sale of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes and sovkhoses increase by 680,000 tons. The average weight of stock sold to the state increased. Farms are now selling cattle with an average weight of 364 kg as against 355 kg last year; pigs are at an average of 103 kg as against 102 kg.

Milk purchases have fallen slightly. A number of farms have considerably reduced the sale of milk to the state. This applies in particular to Kostromskaya, Vologodskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Pskovskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kalininskaya, Novgorodskaya, Arkhangelskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts.

The sale of eggs to the state increased by 2,413 million. Purchases of eggs increased on the farms of all republics except Kirgizia. In the RSFSR the biggest quantity of eggs was purchased on the farms of Mariyskaya ASSR, Tatarskaya ASSR and Astrakhanskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts.

Purchases of livestock products have increased not only on kolkhozes and sovkhoses, but also from the population (purchases of livestock and poultry have increased 7 percent, and of eggs --3 percent).

3. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes and Sovkhoses in Union Republics

January-December 1978 as a Percentage
of January-December 1977

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR as a whole	105	99.8	106	104	99.4	107
RSFSR	104	99.4	106	104	99.4	108
Including: Non-Chernozem Zone	102	97	107	101	97	108
Ukraine	107	100.1	104	106	99	105
Belorussia	105	100.7	106	104	99.4	105
Uzbekistan	105	108	107	102	108	105
Kazakhstan	105	102	104	106	102	105
Georgia	100.5	99.8	110	100.7	99.4	111
Azerbaijan	109	106	107	110	106	105

Lithuania	101	99.7	107	101	98	104
Moldavia	109	104	108	108	105	109
Latvia	102	93	107	101	91	108
Kirgizia	100.1	101	96	100.9	101	97
Tadzhikistan	102	106	102	100.7	106	104
Armenia	107	101	102	106	100.5	100.9
Turkmenia	103	103	105	101	103	105
Estonia	103	95	103	103	95	103

4. Head of Livestock

At the beginning of this year the head of cattle totaled 88 million, which is 1.493 million more than on the same date last year. That includes 29.4 million cows (an increase of 473 million), as well as 54.9 million pigs (2.514 million more), 116.6 million sheep and goats (1.95 million more) and 549.7 million poultry (51.962 million more). The head of cattle increased on farms in nearly all union republics, except Estonia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Latvia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

The biggest increase in numbers of pigs (6-15 percent) was on the farms of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Georgia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia.

Sharp cold in many parts of the country and snowdrifts have created additional difficulties for workers on livestock units of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They are now directing major efforts toward insuring that the production of livestock products increases even in these conditions and to insuring that numbers are maintained.

The successful wintering of livestock is a crucial test for stockmen, and it must be passed with honor in order to cope with the targets of the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

VASKhNiL PRESIDENT TALKS ABOUT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

LD241146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] Academician Petr Petrovich Vavilov, president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNiL], talks about the way in which Soviet scientists are implementing the party decisions on agricultural research and the practical use of scientific achievements:

In recent years the VASKhNiL scientists have obtained interesting results in the sphere of soil cultivation. A soil-protecting system of farming is being used on more than 31 million hectares in northern Kazakhstan and Siberia. This makes it possible to virtually halt wind erosion in the eastern oblasts, to increase the yield of many grain crops and to ensure an annual increment in the harvest of 5-6 million tons of grain.

The plantbreeders have had undoubted successes, as well. Calculations have shown that the use of new varieties can ensure an annual average increase in the harvest of no less than 10-12 million tons of grain. To get the best out of the new varieties, the scientists' advice must be followed by the farmers. The substantial lowering of the quality of wheat grain in a number of main grain-growing areas is linked with the non-application of the main elements of cultivation.

Certain successes have been achieved in protecting plants from pests and diseases. The application of the measures recommended by the scientists conserves, in present-day conditions, approximately 16 million tons of grain, 15 million tons of potatoes and 12-13 million tons of sugar beet. However, despite the scientists' efforts, the losses are still great. At the present time biological methods of fighting pests are assuming great importance, but agrotechnical and chemical methods also must be used. The task is to find herbicides and defoliantes which harm the environment as little as possible. The VASKhNIL institutes are working on this and much is expected from the USSR Academy of Sciences also.

Machinery also plays a big part in the intensification of agriculture. The work of our scientists jointly with the farmers of the Northern Caucasus in setting up the flow-line system of harvesting and transport complexes--the IPatovskiy method--is of great importance in increasing the efficiency of grain farming. The productivity of the machinery in such complexes is 2.5 - 3 times greater than the average.

It is important to have crop varieties which suit the climatic conditions of the areas in which they are grown. There have been some shortcomings in that respect.

The scientists are working on various aspects of improving agriculture as a whole.

VASKhNIL Session Opens

LD241158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] A session of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNIL] opened in Novosibirsk today. It is discussing the tasks facing science in further developing agriculture in Siberia and the Far East in light of the decisions of the July and November 1978 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Opening the session, VASKhNIL, President Academician Vavilov said that these regions were unique and 20 percent of the country's total land stocks were located here. These areas are playing an increasingly large part in agricultural production.

"However, as was noted in the speeches of RSFSR Minister of Agriculture Florentyev, Marchuk, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Affiliate and others, the possibilities of Siberian arable land are still not being exploited sufficiently. Above all, the active help of science is needed here." Siberian selectionists have, over the past few years, developed a number of valuable grain crop varieties. Increasing by only 18 quintals of grain per hectare will make it possible to obtain up to an extra 10 million tons of grain. This is why special attention in the integrated grain program created by the Siberian branch of VASKhNIL has been given over to the development of seed cultivation and selection. Animal husbandry and vegetable growing have been allocated a major place in the setting up of a local foodstuff base in this area. It is necessary to use the fodder base in the floodlands of the Ob, Irtysh and Yenisey river basins and to increase the yield of seed grasses as a basis for increasing the output of milk and meat. Scientists think that it is possible to cultivate potatoes and vegetables almost everywhere in Siberia and the Far East, including the BAM zone.

The session will continue until 26 January.